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BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE--A 3-day international conference on problems relating to electronics technology opened in the GDR capital on Tuesday, 5 February 1980. The conference has been organized by the electronics department of Humboldt University. A total of 400 experts from the GDR and from abroad, including guests from the CSSR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Hungary, are dealing in four series of lectures with, among other things, aspects of technological procedures in microelectronics. In addition, the conference will discuss problems related to the analysis of processes and to their reliability; to optimizing processes and their automation; to the automation of assembly processes in electronics technology; and to the employment of microcomputers for the shaping of procedures. The participants also are to exchange experiences in the transmission of information by means of optical-electronics systems in communication and automation technology as well as in employing optical-electronics component parts and modules in measuring technology, medicine, and in other fields. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY FOR 1980 OUTLINED

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 14 Dec 79 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Rahman Hanku, minister of construction, by the editor of this newspaper: "The Workers in the Construction Sector While Incorporating the Experiences Gained Will Become Better Mobilized to Fulfill all the Tasks Successfully"; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Minister can you give us a picture of the tasks achieved by the workers in your sector during 1979, this jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland?

Answer: The construction workers, under the guidance of the party, during this year of the glorious jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, have struggled to put into effect the historic decisions of the Seventh Party Congress and the decisions of the recent plenums of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party. During this year construction workers, struggling to achieve the objectives defined by the party, in conflict, tooth and nail, with the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement, have raised to a higher level the ideological and political significance of their tasks, the feeling of responsibility for their work and they have fulfilled, better than in any previous year, the plan for delivering works on time and in good quality.

Construction workers, especially those who are involved in the construction of important projects, armed with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and working to put into effect the great Marxist-Leninist principle of the party of reliance completely on our own forces have overcome many obstacles and difficulties to give to the fatherland on this 35th anniversary of the liberation, scores of important industrial and social works.

The management and control of the implementation of the tasks laid down by the party and the government were strengthened more than in any previous year, the technical discipline in building and planning increased, and so did the quality of our construction projects. As a result of concentrated forces and resources it was possible to put into operation, by stages, important projects for the people's economy.

During 1979, several important projects were completed and put into operation: the iron and chrome plant in Burrel, the copper smelting and refining plant in Lac, the sugar combine in Maliq, the installation of the third turbine at the "Light of the Party" hydroelectric power plant in Fierze, some important projects in the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan, the Prrenjas-Gur i Kuq railway, the chrome enriching factory in Kalimash, the installation of the first circuit of the Fierze-Burrel-Elbasan high tension line, many social and cultural projects, more than a 100 kilometers of asphalt paved roads, thousands of residential apartments in cities and villages, and many others. In 1979 the construction workers, implementing the party slogan "The Defense of the Fatherland--A Duty Above All Duties," with a deep feeling of responsibility, fulfilled all the assigned tasks with high quality and on time. Favorable results were also achieved in fulfilling the tasks in the field of the technical and scientific revolution.

In the great series of victories which have been achieved by the party and the people, the greatest has been the successful elimination, in a short period of time, of the effects of the earthquake of 15 April 1979, which, as everyone knows, resulted in enormous damage. Within 5 months, on 1 October 1979, the work was concluded and every trace of the earthquake disappeared. This is a great and important victory for our party and our people, a victory which shows once again in practice what a truly socialist nation, even one as small as ours, is capable of achieving when it is guided by a truly Marxist-Leninist party. The experience gained in eliminating the effects of the earthquake, and the evaluation made by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha of the tasks achieved by the construction workers in this important event, are sources of great inspiration, and the source of a great work program to extend the victories already achieved even further and to fulfill, on time and with high quality, all the tasks assigned by the party and the government.

Good results have been achieved during this jubilee year by a number of workers collectives, such as that of the workers involved in the construction of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical plant, the NNI [Industrial Construction Enterprise] in Lac, the NM [Installation Enterprise] in Tirana, the NN [Construction Enterprise] in Fier, the NN in Gramsh, the brick combine in Tirana, the "Josif Pashko" combine, and others, which have consistently fulfilled the tasks of the plan and the economic and financial indicators.

The construction material industry has played an important role in achieving these successes. In 1979 it had a string of successes, not only in the fulfillment of tasks, but also in increasing the variety and quality of products. During this jubilee year further measures were taken to improve discipline at work, to increase the level of mechanization, to raise the level of utilization of resources and machinery, to improve work with norms, and to increase the work indicators, and so on. Special attention has been given to raising the level of mechanization by utilizing existing machinery, as well as to designing and producing new machinery by our own forces.

Our draftsmen have done better work in raising the quality of our designs and lowering the costs by the large scale use of domestic materials, and so on. Today, our designers and our builders are able to plan and build any kind of construction with every kind of technology, no matter how complicated, with their own forces.

Regardless of the results achieved we are conscious that we still have much to do, because this year some enterprises did not fulfill their plans, and in some projects work did not develop according to schedule. In addition some enterprises did not fulfill the plans for utilizing machinery and transportation, nor for further increasing the level of mechanization, and so on.

Question: The year 1980 is of great importance for the fulfillment of duties of the Sixth Five Year Plan. What are the principal duties of your sector and where do you think attention should be focused in order to fulfill them?

Answer: In conjunction with the work of fulfilling the duties and completing the tasks for 1979, the construction workers according to the party recommendations, have defined the tasks, and measures for the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1980.

The tasks for 1980 are bigger and more complex, but entirely realizable. These tasks deal with the implementation of the directives and the recommendations of the party and with the historic decisions of the Seventh Party Congress.

In 1980 we will continue to work at a fast pace in the construction of important projects at the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan, in the chrome and copper enrichment factories in Diber, Mirdite and Korce and in the railroad in Shkoder. Work will continue on putting the fourth turbine at the "Light of the Party" hydroelectric power plant in Fierze into operation. Work will also continue on the construction of the hydroelectric power plant in Koman. In addition, the construction of dozens of projects for light industry and the food industry will continue. A number of projects of a social and cultural nature will be completed and handed over. The workers in the construction materials industry also have important duties for 1980.

In order to achieve these objectives and fulfill the plan we shall work, first of all, to create a more comprehensive idea of the consequences of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, and of the duties which emerge because of the situations in which we live and work, so that every cadre and worker will understand that it is necessary to work with determination, under any conditions, to fulfill the tasks for the completion of projects on schedule, with good quality, and with low costs.

The construction workers will work with more determination to put into effect the principle of reliance on one's own forces by raising to a higher level their practical and creative spirit, by totally mobilizing their energies to utilize in a rational manner the available capabilities and reserves in order to solve every problem and overcome every obstacle with our own forces. To achieve this we shall strengthen technical and organizational measures for improving the level of mechanization in construction for the rational utilization of resources and machinery at our disposal, for the perfecting of the socialist organization of labor and of norm-setting and for the continual increase of work productivity in construction and production.

We shall devote special attention to the study and generalization of advanced experience. The experiences gained from eliminating the effects of the earthquake and the tasks which emerge from Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech at the Bahcellek meeting will serve to organize, better than at present, the work in the construction sector, in order to complete, on time, the projects under construction.

The rapid development of construction in our country demands, as the party has always advised, that thrift be the order of the day. Towards this end we shall fight, first of all, against every misuse in the handling of raw materials so as to protect, strengthen and properly administer socialist property. In addition we shall concentrate on further reducing the waste of materials, and on producing with our own forces as much machinery and parts as possible, on reducing imports and increasing exports. We shall work and fight to make order and discipline at work and the practice of thrift so strong, everywhere and in everything, that it will become second nature to every worker.

In connection with the policy of thrift, important duties emerge for the designers. It is necessary for the designers to study the design tasks well in order to prevent inflated and excessive demands.

Regardless of the achievements already mentioned, we are faced with an important work program for the continued expansion of the technical and scientific revolution in construction.

During 1980 we shall work on the designing of important industrial projects, we shall work for the designing and production of machinery, for raising the level of mechanization in work processes, and increasing the range of construction materials and their quality.

The important duties which present themselves to construction workers in 1980 demand an improvement in work methods in order to raise to a higher level the control over the implementation of duties, to strengthen the plan discipline, and to take all the necessary technical and organizational measures in order to be prepared and ready to face complicated problems. At the same time, we have a duty to struggle with determination against different forms and expressions of liberalism, delays and foreign attitudes towards property and work. The problem of work organization, especially the areas of lower level organization, continue to remain a problem which demands care and attention from all the construction workers.

The experience gained in eliminating the effects of the 15 April earthquake is a concrete example of what can be achieved by organization and the concentration of forces and resources. All enterprises should follow this plan in order to assure that the works planned for 1980 are completed on time and within the specified deadlines.

Construction workers, guided as ever by the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, will struggle to work with all their strength, and they will raise to a higher level the revolutionary impetus and mobilization in work in order to successfully fulfill all the tasks for 1980 and the whole Five Year Plan.

6160
CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

RADICAL STEPS AGAINST INEFFICIENCY, WASTE OF MATERIALS URGED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Care for the Common Good Like for One's Own!"]

[Text] There is no conscientious person in our country who is not convinced that public property should be protected and increased. The attitude toward it is regulated in a number of documents issued by the people's system. The socialist society has provided all the necessary conditions for material and spiritual good to be created by the people and to belong to the people. The working people feel as the true masters of the plants and cooperative fields not in their dreams but in reality. This, however, triggers a number of obligations.

Everyone knows perfectly well what national property is. Despite this, however, for years on end major and recurrent weaknesses are displayed in its protection and rational utilization. Why is this? Obviously the basic reason should be sought not elsewhere but in ourselves, in the reduced feeling of responsibility, carelessness, and negligence. How else could we explain the fact that in terms of waste of raw materials and metals we hold one of the leading positions in the world!? This fact is universally known. However, instead of launching a decisive struggle against those who carelessly waste the people's wealth we are content to make statements in which we display "high" conscientiousness and "a gret deal" of knowledge and "great" concern. Yet, this is the best possible ground for dereliction. It is obvious that wishes and appeals for the full and economical utilization of raw materials and metals will not change matters. The evil will become permanent. The only solution is to begin to judge ourselves and the others more strictly. We must not only note but actively react to the waste of public property as a crime against society. Yet, as we know, crimes have always been penalized most strictly.

The loss of labor and time is another major social ill, for it is directly dependent on the accumulation of material and spiritual goods belonging to the people. With full justification the letter issued by the BCP Central Committee to the party members and all working people on the implementation of the plan for the socioeconomic development of the country in 1980 and 1981 points out that in our society labor is the motor of all-round progress in the country, a source for the growth of the national income, and the base for the further improvement of the prosperity of the people. The entire material and spiritual wealth is the result of labor. The better we work the faster it grows. It is high time for everyone to understand with perfect clarity that we could consume only that which we have produced. The time has come to become fully aware of this truth and not only to understand and feel it, but devote all possible efforts to make it a vital law of our lives today. There neither is nor could there be another way!

The new economic mechanism and the brigade organization of labor will unquestionably greatly contribute to the exposure of the wasters of raw materials, energy, and labor at each workplace and within each collective. The improved social climate will also have its positive influence on the conscientiousness of every working person in our socialist society. The party and the other social organizations will, this time again, mandatorily engage in the necessary explanatory and organizational work. However, if all of us fail to display strictness toward ourselves and others the desired results will not be obtained. Then, once again, at the year's end we shall see no change.

A number of examples may be cited of improper attitude toward national property and socially useful labor. This, however, is not necessary, for anyone who would look at himself and around him would be able to see them. The most important thing is to mount collective actions to uproot, once and for all, such phenomena. This is entirely within the power and possibilities of the socialist society.

It is within the reach of our forces and possibilities!

5003
CSO: 2200

SHORTAGE OF CERTAIN CONSUMER GOODS ACKNOWLEDGED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Lilyana Lozanova: "Owed to the Children"]

> [Text] Every year about 120,000 children are born in our country. The trend is that this number will be increased considerably. This calls for thinking seriously as to how to facilitate the work of mothers in raising the children and leave them time for rest and cultural recreation.

The implementation of this task calls for a greater availability on the market of children's foods, clothing, and suitable cosmetic items. Today, despite a certain increase, the market is short of some types of infant clothing such as suits with short pants, dresses made of warm cotton fabrics, sleeveless and short-sleeved blouses, silk, and warm cotton fabrics such as deftin, flannel, and flannelet. It is hard to find comfortable trousers made of knitted goods, upper flannel clothing, colored pantyhose, and the smallest sizes of children's undershirts. There is a limited choice of knitted underwear. No sweaters are available for boys suitable for school as they are offered in nonmasculine colors. A great deal remains to be desired concerning the quality of woolen clothing. Suits' fashions have remained almost unchanged. It is a problem to find woolen or cotton blankets for babies, open undershirts, and full and half underwear. Clothing for babies, sizes 1 to 15 months are almost not made. Major problems exist with shoes as well. Usually, they are dark colored. There are no lacquered or white shoes and the shoes are made of rigid materials.

There are no objective reasons for the lack of a variety and beautiful clothing articles for babies, since several years ago they were produced in adequate amounts.

In the final account, the practical result is that we have raw and other materials and capacities for the production of babies' clothing. Despite this, however, no adequate quantities or varieties may be found on the market. What are the reasons for this condition? A number of enterprises and cooperatives continue to look for high profitability in the manufacturing of articles for babies. Yet, since it is entirely natural that no such profitability exists, they take the easiest way of not producing them.

The facts prove that efforts have been made to manufacture more and more handsome shoes for the growing generation. The Dobrich Plant is virtually the only supplier of such items in the country. Its annual output is sufficient to meet the needs of 1 million 949,534 children through the age of 14. Yet, in 1971 the plant produced 1 million 521,000 pairs and last year 4 million 820,000. The nearly 10,000 strong collective deserves credit for a virtually complete renovation of variety this year—140 new models. Lighter weight face leather has been used in 12 fashionable colors and color combinations. However, because of poor supplies of raw materials and materials, at the end of last year considerable amounts of winter children's shoes were underproduced. The Chavdar Plant in Svetovrachane, Sofia Okrug, did not ship the expected number of soles while the Dimitur Blagoev Gabroevo did not provide face leather. The Todor Dokov factory in Etropole and the factory in Mitrovtsi Village, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug failed to fulfill their obligations. All this hindered the output of the Dobrich Plant and, hence, the normal deliveries to the market. In this case the possibilities for assistance on the part of the Pirin Trust were not fully used, bearing in mind that the mentioned enterprises are under its management.

There no longer is an area in our life in which industry is not helping us to improve our lives. Efforts are being made to facilitate women's household work and ease the raising of children. One of the means for the solution of this problem is the industrial manufacturing of adequate food for small children, contributing to their proper growth.

Such foods have been produced by the Bulgarian food industry for the past 15 years. The structure of this output is varied--full and lean powdered milk, vitamin enriched and sour milks, fruit and vegetable mash, juice and nectars, milk and fruit drinks, and canned meats and vegetables.

Therefore, the amount of food for children is increasing. However, sales are not growing rapidly. Currently such food is consumed mainly in the cities and very little in the villages. Certain weaknesses are allowed to occur in their sale. There are few stores selling such products and the mandatory minimum variety is not ensured. The salesclerks are not always competently presenting such foods whose packaging is neither esthetic nor functionally adequate. Their advertising is unsatisfactory as well. This is the reason for which such foods pile up unsold on the stores' shelves.

It is legitimate for a person to defend what he has done and support his views and solutions. That is why I wanted to determine the viewpoints of Pavel Tsvetanski, general director of the Rila Economic Combine and his directors Georgi Murdzav and Nikolay Popov. We had a long discussion on the combine's possibilities to meet the needs of the market for nice clothing for the children.

"There are no varieties in short supply in the childrens' group," Comrade Pavel Tsvetanski stated.

"The specialized enterprises in the country such as Pioner in Byala Slatina, Denyu Georgiev in Veliko Turnovo, 23 Septemvri in Chirpan, Yantra in Byala Slatina, Simeon Nenov in Lukovit, and Khristo Botev in Kalofer are manufacturing clothing for all types of children. We try to make our models consistent with world fashion."

However, like in any other project, certain difficulties exist in the manufacturing of and trade in children's clothing. Whether the manufacturers are entirely right as to their claim that the trade network does not contract for all the latest models cannot be confirmed. Pancho Ivanov, deputy minister of internal trade and public services, said that only models offered in the desired quantity and for which raw and other materials have been procured may be approved. The claim is probably accurate. However, the producers as well have the right to insist that the stores display all models of dresses, suits, and coats. Currently the wholesale trade network has no contracts with the stores to supply to them on time the required amount, for which reason many of the new models pile up in the warehouses. It is mandatory for the Ministry of Internal Trade and Public Services to set up norms for higher amounts of ready-made clothing. The absence of such norms substantially hinders the display on the market, within a specific season, of all 30 to 40 models of a type of dress.

This year the light and local industry enterprises will supply the stores with 15 million 830,000 pieces of clothing for babies, children, and school students, which is about 200,000 more than last year. A total of 5 million 740,000 pairs of shoes will be produced, or 140,000 pairs more than in 1979.

It is pleasing that within a short time a number of problems related to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of goods for children have been resolved. However, that cannot allow us to relax. A number of weaknesses exist which result in the incomplete satisfaction of market requirements. This faces our light, local and food industries and domestic trade and public services with many urgent and responsible problems. Should they be resolved on time all the goods required by the growing generation will show up in the stores, thus facilitating the work of housewives.

5003
CSO: 2200

EFFICIENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS URGED

Sofia PLANOVO STOPANSTVO in Bulgarian No 10, 1979 pp 23-33

[Article by Senior Scientific Associate Khaim Gozes, candidate of economic sciences: "Economical Utilization of Material Resources--A High Effectiveness Factor"]

[Text] The economical utilization of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, and the discovery of reserves in this respect, with a view to raising the national income and improving the living standard of the people, were formulated as important tasks of our development by the 11th Party Congress and the National Party Conference (1978). In 1979 and 1980 and in the period through 1990 a decisive upturn must take place in this area by achieving a further reduction of material-intensiveness. "In the Seventh Five-Year Plan," Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, "in terms of outlays of labor, raw materials, and materials per unit of output we must reach the level of the countries most developed in this area."[1]

The exceptional importance of the rational utilization of material resources at the present stage is determined by a number of circumstances, namely:

First: The continuing absolute and relative growth of material outlays within the social product for the country at large and by individual sector;

Second: The fact that our country is poor in industrial raw materials. For this reason, a high percentage of materials used in production are imported. For example, about 95 percent of the country's needs for petroleum, natural gas, and cotton, and about 42 percent of the needs for rolled ferrous metals and cellulose are met through imports. "Every year we import huge quantities of petroleum, natural gas, coal, ores, metals, chemicals, and many other products. Meanwhile, as a result of substantial shortcomings in the organization of the production process and, above all, the norming of raw materials, materials, fuel, and energy per unit of output, and the continuing use of imperfect technologies, our material outlays are far higher than those of the industrially developed countries possessing rich natural resources."[2] In recent years, however, the prices of raw and other materials on the international market have risen severalfold. For this reason, the economic and effective utilization of material resources is a major prerequisite for reducing costs and prices of manufactured goods and upgrading the competitiveness of our goods on the international market.

At the present stage new and stricter requirements in terms of the economic utilization of material resources face all management levels in connection with the application of the new economic mechanism in agriculture and industry. Any unreasonable use of raw and other materials will lower the general income of the economic organizations and their branches and, therefore, the consumption income and amount of wages paid workers and the employees.

In this respect the engineering-application organizations face particularly strict requirements. Together with the production units they must formulate specific measures to lower outlays of materials with a view to lowering production costs and increase both general and the consumption income.

The effective utilization of material resources and the lowering of material outlays in production costs are of great national economic significance. This creates the opportunity to raise production profitability and effectiveness and provides favorable conditions for the production of more goods with the same material and labor resources and productive capital. The growth of the country's economic power and of the living standards of the people largely depends on the solution of this problem of importance to our economy.

The problem of the further lowering of production material intensiveness and of the rational utilization of material resources is comprehensive, covering all aspects of activities of economic organizations and their branches. Its successful solution largely depends on the pace and scale of application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the further improvement of production planning and management, and the application of a more advanced system for moral and material incentives in order to conserve materials and energy. The enterprises must seek the solution to this important and responsible problem, above all, in the speedy utilization of modern technologies and designs, the comprehensive and maximal utilization of raw materials and materials, the improvments in the cutting of materials and in the work of material and technical supplies, and improving accountability and preservation of materials.

Possibilities for saving on raw and other materials at enterprises and, on this basis, for lowering production costs are many and most varied. In each sector and enterprise they are based on certain specific conditions, even though many of them are general and applicable to most industrial enterprises. The study and discovery of reserves and possibilities for the conservation of material resources should become the primary task of the management and workers collectives of industrial enterprises.

Under the new economic mechanism, the formulation of highly effective engineering designs which would ensure the more extensive, faster, and broader application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, comprehensive improvements of the socialist organization of labor and mass application of leading experience, with a view to achieving higher economic results, will play an important role in achieving additional savings of material resources in industry and agriculture. Engineering designs must become a reliable means for the development of a powerful movement among labor collectives for the conservation of raw and other materials, fuels, and energy.

In most general terms, the sources of saving on materials could be classified into two basic groups: industrial-technical and organizational-economic. The former are related to the further improvement of design work and lowering the weight of structures and items, lowering the amount of waste and losses in the course of the production process, the repeated and rational utilization of waste, technological improvements, and the use of suitable substitutes for expensive and scarce materials. The organizational-economic sources are related to the further improvement of planning and organization of material supplies, improved norming of material outlays, lowering defects in production, proper storing of materials in plant warehouses, and reducing losses in the hauling and storing of materials, using suitable technological systems for unloading, expedient packaging, utilization of efficient transportation and storing methods, and so on.

Improving the design of machines, apparatus, and mechanism is a major source for the conservation of materials, particularly in machine building and metal processing enterprises. In the course of the varied process of designing the new goods more economical and highly effective designs must be created encompassing high technical-operational data. Ways must be sought to further lower the weight and dimensions of goods through design improvements. Reducing the weight of produced machines and mechanisms may be achieved in the future by lowering the number of parts and assemblies, improving the technological process of their manufacturing, use of higher quality materials and alloyed high-strength irons and steels, nonmetallic materials, and so on. That is why designers, technologists, and scientific research institutes must deem it their primary task to design and produce new machines, equipment, and goods of lighter weight and with the highest possible technical and economic indicators consistent with world standards and with the most rational utilization of the metals.

Metals and the raw and other materials related to their production and processing account for a considerable share of the outlay of material resources in the process of industrial output. Annually we use about 3.6 million tons of metals. This calls for the strictest possible economy of metals and their rational and economical utilization by the enterprises. In our country the use of metals by machine building and metal processing enterprises remains on an unsatisfactory level. Considerable quantities of metal are lost in the course of their technological processing. Metal waste remains considerable in the machining of parts. This raises the cost of machine building output. Compared with other countries we spent more metal for the production of equal amounts of goods and equipment. In our country almost one out of three tons of raw ferrous metals is converted into waste. In 1977 a total of 1 million 184,000 tons of rolled metal goods, pipes, and ferrous metal goods were converted into waste, or 18.4 percent more than in 1975. In the first six months of 1978 about 130,000 tons of waste were the result of the manufacturing of cast iron pieces, equaling the production of 165,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals.[3]

Considerable quantities are also lost in metal processing. This is due to their low utilization coefficients. For example, in our country the coefficient for rolled ferrous metals ranges from about 0.5 to 0.55, compared with 0.8 in the USSR and Britain, and 0.82 in the United States. As a result of the low metal utilization coefficients, a substantial percentage of the capacities involved in the production and processing of metals and other materials are engaged in the "production" of waste and rejects--about 20-30 percent in metallurgy, and 35-40 percent in foundries and metal processing.[4]

The main reason for losses and waste in production in our enterprises is the tolerance of shortcomings, mainly of a subjective nature, in the organization of labor, production, and management. They are largely due to the insufficient utilization of technological equipment, violation of work technology, low labor and production discipline, negligent attitude on the part of workers and managers toward the preservation and utilization of materials, and others.

The relatively low level of utilization of metal by machine building and metal processing enterprises, and the ever higher percentage of waste raises most urgently the question of further upgrading the utilization of metal and reducing production waste. The lowering of waste and its rational utilization, i.e., its repeated and multiple use in production, is of great national economic significance. The amount of enterprise waste largely depends on production technology and organization, and of conditions for material and technical supplies, i.e., of the extent to which the incoming materials are consistent with the needs and requirements of the production process in terms of type, size, and quantity. Improper sizes and, particularly, nonstandardized quality of materials drastically raise the amount of waste. That is why the enterprises should try to use standardized materials of uniform size in order to ensure further improvements in the cutting of the materials. The enterprises must also exercise steady control over the amount of waste and make the fullest possible use of existing possibilities they offer for the manufacturing of consumer goods. Should such waste be unusable by the enterprise, it should be channeled into other suitable production facilities and enterprises. To this purpose the enterprises should grade the waste in terms of types, dimensions, and brands, and file and store them in their warehouses. The technological departments of the enterprises should assess and determine the use of small pieces for the manufacturing of such parts and, in such cases, forbid the use of regular materials. The waste resulting from larger parts should be used for the manufacturing of smaller ones. Should it be impossible to utilize the waste of an enterprise it would be expedient to develop interplant cooperation for their use. This leads to substantial economic results both for the enterprises and the national economy.

The proper cutting of the materials is an important source for the conservation of materials and reducing production waste. In this area our enterprises are still failing to make full use of existing possibilities. The efforts should be focused on improving cutting through combined methods. The basic requirement in cutting materials is to ensure the most rational layout of parts of different shapes and dimensions of metal, hides, or cloth of specific sizes, as well as parts of different items.

The use of substitutes of less expensive and more abundant materials is an important possibility in conserving materials and lowering costs of industrial commodities. The extensive use of less expensive synthetic materials (plastics), such as polyethylene, vinyl, and others which, in some cases, possess considerably better qualities and characteristics than metals, helps to conserve ferrous and, particularly, non ferrous metals. Despite the proven great advantages of synthetic materials in upgrading the quality of goods and lowering their production cost, studies have indicated that replacing metal with plastic and other substitutes is being unsatisfactorily done in our country. In the advanced countries 10 percent of overall metal savings come from the use of substitutes, compared with only 3.7 percent in Bulgaria.[5] This calls for further broadening of scientific research in this area with a view to making full use of the unlimited possibilities offered by such materials in technological processes in the various sectors, machine building in particular. Nonferrous metals must be replaced by synthetic materials whenever and wherever this is economically expedient and technically possible, particularly in the electrical engineering industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, and so on. Plastics could be used instead of alloyed metals in the manufacturing of machinery, assemblies, and parts. This would substantially lower the cost of manufactured goods. The use of synthetic materials instead of goods of vegetable or animal origin would be expedient as well.

Particularly important at the present stage is replacing imported materials from the capitalist countries with materials purchased from the socialist countries, as they are less expensive. This considerably lowers the cost of output. No less important in saving materials is the more extensive and effective utilization of raw materials produced by our enterprises. The advantages of the use of local raw and other materials are obvious: The cost of their transportation to consumption centers is lower than that of imported raw materials. Furthermore, valuable foreign exchange is saved. That is why we must encourage the production and consumption of local raw and other materials, mainly through prices.

Great possibilities exist for reducing material outlays through the comprehensive processing and utilization of raw materials based on the use of more advanced technological processes and their broadened application. The maximum utilization of all useful substances contained within a raw material increases the volume of material resources which could be fully used in the national economy.

The problem of the comprehensive utilization of raw materials is particularly urgent in the nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical and petrochemical industries. We must ensure the comprehensive utilization of a number of domestic raw materials--ores, high-ash content coal, kaolin, quartz sands, and other minerals. We must increase the level of petroleum processing in order to obtain more complex and more valuable chemicals and, at the same time, make full use of auxiliary semiproducts for the production of additional chemicals. The use of recycled materials offers considerable possibilities for the conservation of materials and for increasing the production of consumer goods. Practical experience has shown that we make insufficient use of secondary raw materials and byproducts from industry and consumer use. The existing reserves in this area are obvious. Specific organizational-technical measures must be implemented locally to ensure the full utilization of secondary raw materials.

Organizational-economic measures play an important role in the set of measures aimed at the conservation of raw and other materials. Particularly important among them is the further improvement of norming of material outlays. The formulation and application of substantiated outlay norms for raw materials, materials, fuel, and electric power is a major prerequisite for improving the production-technical indicators of enterprises and upgrading production effectiveness. Currently a number of enterprises underestimate the formulation of norms. The unsatisfactory quality of outlay norms in some enterprises is the result of the use of the experimental-statistical method of their formulation and correction. This method does not require a preliminary study of the amount of the individual elements of the norm and does not take into consideration the elements of technical and organizational-production factors. It is based on the overall size of the outlay norm used in the preceding period which is the result of the level of technology and production organization reached. This is largely the reason for the unrealistic nature of the applied norms which, in a number of cases, exceed the necessary material outlays.

The second reason for the use of unrealistic norms governing material outlays in practical work is the slow amendment of norms as a result of changes which occurred in conditions determining the size of outlays. A number of outlay norms do not reflect the changes which have occurred in the design of the goods and in outlays as a result of the improved rationalization of the technology in processing the goods and the improved organization of labor and production and upgraded skill of the workers. A number of facts prove that the material norms do not always reflect the achievements of the production process, the results of the organizational and technical measures earmarked by the collectives, and the rationalization suggestions made on the conservation of materials.

As a result of these and other weaknesses allowed in the norming of material outlays in enterprises higher quantities of materials are invested in the manufacturing of a number of industrial commodities, including those in which our country has specialized as the producer for CEMA, compared with other countries, mainly because of the share of the unutilized elements--technological losses and waste. For example, the S11-M and S11-S general purpose lathes produced in Bulgaria are from 100 to 250 kilograms heavier than similar lathes produced in Czechoslovakia and Austria; four-foot fork-lift trucks with a one ton hoisting capacity are 400 kilograms heavier compared with those made in the FRG. S-55 axle fans produced by the Spartak Plant are [part of text missing] instead of alloyed metals in the production of machinery [part of text missing] in Poland.[6]

Substantial reserves may be found in the chemical industry as well. For example, the Sviloza Combine uses 1,361 kilograms of viscose cellulose and 1,221 kilograms of sodium base per ton of finished product compared with 1,096 kilograms and 980 kilograms in the USSR.[7]

For each unit of metal in finished parts and machines we use more metal compared with the norms applied by other countries. For example, we use 3.4 iron units for rolled ferrous metals, and 3.6 metal units for rolled copper and brass items, compared with, respectively, 2.2 and 2.5 by the USSR, the United States, and other countries. This fact indicates that in our country the level of metal utilization is far lower and that the amount of metal units we apply is about 35 to55 percent higher.[8]

Improving the norming of material outlays requires the application of better norming methods, the accounting-analytical norming methods above all. Norming the size of material outlays, according to this method, takes into consideration all norm forming factors: level of technical equipment; accepted technology of the production process; level of mastery of the accepted technology; the level of skills of the workers directly involved in the production process, the quality of raw and other materials used in the manufacturing, the organization of warehousing and the storage of raw and other materials, and others.

An important requirement concerning the outlay norms of materials under the present circumstances is their progressive nature and their formulation from the viewpoint of drastically upgrading public labor productivity by rapidly narrowing disparities between Bulgarian and world accomplishment and reaching the world's level of quality and cost of output.

It is particularly important for the outlay norms of materials to be dynamic, changing promptly in accordance with the specific conditions which determine their size. In this connection, periodical investigations and studies must be undertaken of the applied outlay norms so that they may be reduced and coordinated promptly in accordance with changed production conditions and the requirements of the production cost plan. Thus, of the 951 outlay norms reviewed at the Devnya Chemical Combine 107 were reduced for 1979 and 1980 and expected savings will exceed five million leva.[9]

In this respect public reviews of the effective utilization of material resources plays a major role. Such reviews must involve a profound and critical study of outlay norms and the effective utilization of material resources and, on this basis, the formulation of comprehensive measures for the formulation of scientifically substantiated outlay norms, limiting overexpenditures, reducing faulty output, and ensuring the necessary prerequisites for reaching world levels of material outlays through the use of new types of designs and technologies. It is particularly necessary for specialist-designers, technologists, and economists to participate in such reviews. As a result of the existing positive practice applied in Lovech Okrug of organizing annual reviews of produced goods and outlay norms, in the first quarter of 1978 material intensiveness of goods produced was lowered by 0.79 leva and raw materials, materials, fuels and energy worth 1 million 203,000 leva were saved.[10]

Improving material and technical supplies is of decisive significance in improving the utilization of raw material resources. This is a complex problem which remains very difficult to resolve by our economy. The unsatisfactory organization of supplying a number of enterprises with the necessary materials and the lack of coordination between the production program and the plan for material and technical supplies frequently become the reason for the inefficient utilization of materials, increasing material outlays, and allowing the production of defective goods. Occasionally the supplied materials do not meet the type, quantity, and quality of contractual stipulations, (which leads to the use of more rather than less expensive materials) and to higher waste (mostly cuttings and unused pieces). At the same time, material and labor outlays rise. Improvements in material-technical supplies call for further improvements in the planning of economic organizations and enterprises. To this effect we must balance better the plans with material resources and create optimum stocks (reserves) of materials in the enterprises.

Under the new working conditions the intensification of the role of the contractual system, as expressed in the new economic mechanism in industry, assumes an important significance for the conservation of material resources. Currently the responsibility of the economic organizations and their branches is considerably enhanced should they fail to fulfill their contractual obligations, including obligations for the procurement of raw materials, materials, semifinished goods, and cooperated supplies. The normative documents of the new economic mechanism for industry stipulate that producers, suppliers, and consumers shall be penalized for nonfulfillment of contractual obligations. The damages caused and profits missed shall be compensated to the fullest extent, including with foreign currency. Any waiver of penalties for nonfulfillment of contractual obligations shall be to the detriment of the organizations which have not demanded compensations, for the damage caused would directly affect their income, including their consumption income and amount of personnel wages.

The intensification of the responsibility of the economic organizations and their branches in deliveries of raw materials, materials, and cooperated supplies, as well as the mandatory requirement of the new economic mechanism--the formulation, coordination, and ratification of counterplans must take place only on the basis of concluded contracts both for mandatory items and supervised and above-plan output. This will unquestionably contribute to improving material and technical supplies and the prompt delivery to enterprises of the necessary raw and other materials. In the final account, this unquestionably contributes to improving material and technical supplies and the prompt delivery of the raw and other materials needed by the enterprises. In the final account, this will eliminate a number of overexpenditures of material resources, so far caused by this reason.

Upgrading the skill of cadres--planners, designers, and technologists--as well as of performing cadres--the workers--is a major reserve for the effective utilization of material resources and for conserving raw and other materials. A number of practical examples have proved the waste of valuable raw and other materials. Outlay norms for materials are considerably exceeded as a result of the underskilled training of the workers, and violations of technological and production discipline. That is why enhancing the skill of cadres and improving their mastery through suitable training methods should be one of the basic tasks of the managements of economic organizations and their branches.

An important factor in conserving materials by enterprises is the systematic study, popularization, and dissemination of the leading experience of individual enterprises and of engineering and technical cadres and workers who have achieved positive successes in the conservation of materials. Domestic and foreign practice convincingly confirms that the mass application of leading experience is one of the safest means of achieving additional savings of materials and upgrading public production effectiveness. Hence the need to create conditions for the processing of the necessary data in this respect which must be disseminated among enterprise collectives through sectorial ministries and economic organizations.

The further strengthening of cost accounting by economic organizations and the more extensive application of internal cost accounting and brigade cost accounting are a source for the conservation of raw and other materials, particularly under the conditions of the new planning technology and new economic approach to our work. One of the stipulations in the application of intracost accounting, particularly of brigade cost accounting, is the determination of material resources to be used by the individual brigades. This creates favorable prerequisites for observing norms for material outlays and for the proper preservation and utilization of materials. The responsibility of workers and brigades as a whole for the results of their work will be enhanced considerably. This will improve economic production indicators.

The implementation of the directions for a more economic utilization of material resources by industrial enterprises is an important factor in further lowering production costs and upgrading production effectiveness. Our enterprises have the necessary possibilities and reserves for this purpose. We must mobilize the efforts of the workers' collectives and administrative managements for their timely and full determination and for the successful implementation of the task set in this area in the decisions of the National Party Conference.

FOOTNOTES

1. T. Zhivkov, "Otchet na TsK na BKP za Perioda Mezhdu Desetiya i Edinadesetiya Kongres i Predstoyashchite Zadachi" [BCP Central Committee Accountability Report for the Period Between the 10th and 11th Congresses and Forthcoming Tasks], Sofia, Partizdat, 1976, p 45.

2. T. Zhivkov, "Za Usuvurshenstvuvane na Sotsialisticheskata Organizatsiya na Truda i na Planovoto Rukovodstvo na Ikonomikata" [On Improving the Socialist Organization of Labor and Planned Economic Management], Sofia, Partizdat, 1978, p 24.

3. IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT, No 44, 1978, p 3.

4. Ibid.

5. St. Vulchanov, "Intenzifikatsiyata--Strategichesko Napravlenie na Ikonomicheskoto Razvitie na NR Bulgariya" [Intensification-- Strategic Direction in the Economic Development of the Bulgarian People's Republic], Izd. Nauka i Izkustvo, Sofia, 1978, p 39.

6. Ibid.

7. D. Pashov, "Rational Utilization of Material Resources--A Decisive Condition for Upgrading Economic Effectiveness," PLANOVO STOPANSTVO, No 10, 1976.

8. IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT, No 44, 1978, p 3.

9. Ibid, No 8, 1979.

10. PLANOVO STOPANSTVO, No 7, 1978, p 78.

5003
CSO: 2200

PROPER WAY TO GROW BARLEY DESCRIBED

Sofia KOOPERATIVNO SELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 80, p 2

[Article by Stoycho Dimov, candidate of agricultural sciences and research associate of the Karnobat Institute of Barley: "The Results Will Thus Be Better"]

[Text] In the fall the barley was not sown everywhere in the country within the optimal agrotechnical timetable. Thus, the crops at present are in different stages of growth. The crop sown before 10 October in Northern and Southern Bulgaria as well has grown on time and each stalk has already 5-7 and more suckers. The crop sown between 10-25 of October has also grown on time and has 3-5 suckers. The crop sown in November, however, has barley sprung up or is only in the first stage, i.e., third leaf.

In order to ensure high average yields from the three groups of crops the farmers will have to do a lot of work now and in the following months (February and March). The most important thing is to use nitrogen fertilizers which promote fastest crop growth.

What must be done now?

The first and most important requirement is to apply fertilizer according to the conditions in each area, keeping in mind the crop, soil, and climate conditions of the area as well as the production purpose. One must accordingly determine most precisely the timetable, the method as well as the norm necessary amount of fertilizers.

The timetable is determined by the condition of the crop, the stage of its growth and the amount of nitrogen needed by the crops. The crops of the third group should be fertilized as early as January or the first days of February, starting with those crops which for whatever reason have not had nitrogen fertilizer in the fall. The crops of the second group should also be fertilized by the end of February, and the crops of the first group—from 25 February to about 10 March. One should start with those crops that most in need of nitrogen and finish with the well developed ones in which case the nitrogen norm will have to be decreased by about 1.5 kg per decare.

The purpose of early fertilizing of poorly growing barley crops is to temporarily enrich the surface soil layers with nitrogen, which is easily accessible to the stalks and will spurt accelerated growth as soon as leaf-growing conditions develop, so that by the end of March the stalks should have 3-4 suckers. In this manner one could obtain optimal number of seed-bearing stalks, i.e., from 650 to 700 suckers per square meter.

Fertilizing the crops of the second group later, i.e., after 15 February, aims at inhibiting the growth at the beginning of the leaf-vegetation state and thereby reduce the growth of the new suckers since those already available are sufficient to yield optimal number of seed-bearing stalks.

Fertilizing the crops of the first group last, i.e., at the end of February and the first 10 days of March, will also inhibit the growth at the beginning of the vegetation period. The nitrogen they will receive at that time will be used by the crops to nourish seed-bearing suckers and for yielding more and heavier ears instead of new suckers.

The nitrogen should be applied all at once. Exceptions should be made only on river bank terraces and inclined highly-drained areas. In such cases fertilizer should be applied twice, first, during the winter-spring season, depending upon the growth of the crop, and, second, at the end of April and the beginning of May, when rainfall is expected to be plentiful.

Spring fertilizing of barley not only enriches the soil with nitrogen easy for absorption but it also makes it possible to correct the absolute volume of the nitrogen norm if errors have been made in its estimation the previous fall. This is a great reserve for optimizing nitrogen application on barley crops which creates conditions for fullest utilization of the productive possibilities of the new fertilizers.

The nitrogen norm for winter fodder barley in Southern Bulgaria is from 8 to 14 kg per decare and in Northern Bulgaria--from 6 to 12 kg (in active substance). The high limit of the recommended quantity for Southern Bulgaria should be reached in instances of maroon-forest podzol, deficient in nitrogen, and of leached resinous chernozem; the low limit--in instances of aluvial, resinous and maroon-forest soils. For North Bulgaria the maximum should be allocated for the light-gray forest soil and the minium--for leached, ordinary and alkaline chernozem having medium strong and maximum strong humus horizon.

The nitrogen norm for winter barley for brewing must be about 2 kg per decare (in pure substance) less than that for the winter fodder barley which is grown following earthed-up crops. It should be fertilized during the winter-spring period, depending upon the crop condition. This crop should not be fertilized too late because the brewing-technological properties of the grain will be seriously damaged.

All nitrogen fertilizers may be applied to barley crops taking into consideration, however, the agro-chemical properties of the soil. Ammonium nitrate may be used on all types of soil; ammonium carbonate of 1 percent solution of potassium chloride between 5 and 7 may be used on acid soil; ammonium sulphate may be used on alkaline types of soil.

Besides nitrogen barley crops in many areas of the country need also molybdenum and zinc. One must definitely apply molybdenum of 5 g per decare on barley when the soil acidity of over 5, and zinc of over 15 mg per 100 grams of dirt when the soil is alkaline and well supplied with easily absorbed phosphorus. Zinc and molybdenum application is done in solutions of zinc sulphate and sodium molybdate. It can be done simmultaneously with the application of herbicides against deciduous weeds, by dissolving in advance the micro-fertilizer in small quantities of water and adding it to the herbicide solution.

For better crop feeding we may also use the liquid fertilizer fixal, which is produced now domestically and serves all purposes. It should be used at the end of the sucker-growing period, 4-5 days before or after blossoming in a solution of 1 kg per decare. It may be used in the first stage together with the herbicides. The studies show that by fertilizing grain crops with fixal, the yields increase from 20 to 60 kg per decare, whereas the protein content of the kernels increase by about 1 percent.

1010
CSO: 2200

CROP, WEATHER REPORT PUBLISHED FOR DECEMBER 1979

East Berlin FELDWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 21 No 2, Feb 80 p 96

[Article by Dr D. Krumbiegel, GDR Meteorological Service, Central Weather Bureau, Potsdam]

[Text] The Weather in December 1979

Daytime average air temperatures, mostly above normal, showed very high values during the first 10-day period. Precipitation was frequent. Duration of sunshine stayed below normal, mainly in the northern part of the GDR.

Up to 11 December, daytime average air temperatures lay most of the time between 6 and 8 K above normal values. Around 17 December, values between 3 and 5 K above normal were recorded once more. For the rest of the time, daytime average air temperatures were more or less normal. A few days, around 13 and 21 December, were a little too cool. The daytime maximum temperatures during the warm weather period went up to around 10°C, locally even to 15°C for a few days. Around 13 December, maxima often dropped below freezing (ice days). Starting with the end of the second 10-day period, daytime maximum temperatures hardly crossed the 5°C threshold any longer. On several days during the first 10-day period, minimum ground temperatures were around 5°C. Widespread frosts occurred between 12 and 15 and after 20 December. The lowest values were recorded on 13 December (-5 to -10°CO and locally on 15, 20, 21 and 27 December (around -5°C in each case).

Precipitation was heaviest from 7 to 17 December and at the end of the month. Between 21 and 28 December, precipitation volumes were slight. When precipitation was heavy, several days, widespread or regionally, had as much as 5 or 5 to 10 mm. At the start of the second and third 10-day periods, snow fell also in the plains. Between 1 and 5 cm, locally from 5 to 10 cm, of snow were recorded, without producing any integrated snow cover. In the mountainous area, there was between 5 and 20 cm of snow by midmonth, and between 20 and 55 cm by the end of the month.

Temperature Data for December 1979 according to the Chief Climatological Office, Potsdam

1. Daily Mean Air Temperatures and Deviations from the Norm

Schwerin	3.8°C	+ 2.7K	Erfurt	3.7°C	+ 3.4 K
Neubrandenburg	2.8°C	+ 2.4K	Leipzig	4.3°C	+ 3.7 K
Potsdam	3.6°C	+ 3.2K	Goerlitz	3.5°C	+ 3.5 K

2. Mean Precipitation according to Bezirks

Bezirk	December 1979		Year 1979		
	mm	%	mm	%	+/-mm
Rostock	71	151	607	103	+15
Schwerin	87	174	609	100	- 3
Neubrandenburg	72	164	568	100	+ 1
Potsdam	73	174	580	104	+23
Frankfurt/Oder	64	160	569	106	+30
Cottbus	85	202	602	103	+16
Magdeburg	68	170	557	102	+ 8
Halle	53	151	503	94	-30
Erfurt	69	147	593	94	-39
Gera	68	174	649	107	+40
Suhl	132	213	774	104	+31
Dresden	72	136	683	95	-40
Leipzig	67	163	610	101	+ 8
Karl-Marx-Stadt	84	150	765	95	-40

Soil and Crop

Mild weather during the first 10-day period produced highly above normal temperatures, between 5 and 7°C, both in the surface and subsoil. That is likely to have restrained soil climatic activites. At the start of the second 10-day period, the surface soil cooled off fast, a process briefly interrupted once again around 17 December. During the last 10-day period surface soil temperatures changed but slightly and were more or less in line with longtime averages. The cooling process in the subsoil was more even than in the surface soil. At a 50-cm depth, temperatures in general dropped below the 5°C threshold around 20 December. By the end of the month, temperatures there lay between 2 and 4°C, while 4 to 6°C were recorded at the 100-cm depth. The entire GDR territory remained without ground frosts up to 11 December. Thereafter, frosts penetrated the upper surface stratum but briefly and not everywhere. Frosts normally penetrated down to 5 cm, locally to 10 cm. In the mountain and hill country there were areas where the soil remained permanently frozen since the end of the second 10-day period, with the frosts partly reaching depths between 10 and 25 cm. The soil absorbed the precipitation of the first two 10-day periods well, without any significant runoff losses.

During that time, the ground water level at a depth of 1 m rose widespread by from 15 to 50 mm. Especially light and medium soils showed a clear ground water increase in their subsoil, which implies nutrient transfer from the surface soil to the deeper layers. There was a slight ground water decrease in the last 10-day period. By the end of the month, the field capacity difference under the turf down to 1 m in depth amounted to from 0 to -30 mm on light soils, from -15 to -45 mm on medium soils, and from -30 to -105 mm on heavy soils. In assessing soil climatic conditions on the whole, we find detrimental effects on the soil structure more prominently in evidence, due to the very high degree of precipitation.

Up to 11 December, daytime average air temperatures mostly lay between 6 and 9°C. This unusually mild weather, which had already set in late in November, stimulated hibernal growth once again and thus improved pre-hibernation. Yet, inasmuch as there were only from 5 to 15 hours of sunshine in the first 10-day period or, in other words, there was so little sunshine, no full use could be made of what there was of heat. Another disadvantage was that weeds found favorable growth conditions. The radical drop in temperatures of 11 and 12 December (with the daytime average temperatures dropping by from 5 to 8 K) came as a shock to the fully softened crops. Yet that is not likely to have caused any damage because the soil had surplus heat and a slight snow cover formed in some regions. Starting with the end of the sceond 10-day period, favorable conditions arose for rehardening the winter growth and for going into hibernation.

As conditions constantly worsened because of the increase in ground water in the first 10-day period, fall plowing was still possible and, on acreages remaining, the termination of winter wheat seeding as well as the harvesting of sugar beets and late vegetables. This may have damaged the beds in many cases. Only very little field work could still be done in the second and third 10-day periods. A disadvantage there was that the trafficability of the soil was not significantly enhanced, due to the fact that the frost had not penetrated the soil deeply enough. Since during the first 10-day period even night temperatures hardly ever dropped below 5°C, the meteorological condition for the aeration of large storage areas and silos remained extremely unfavorable. Temperatures in the large potato storage areas at that time lay, widespread, between 5 and 8°C. Not until the third 10-day period was it possible to reduce the temperatures noticeably and approach an optimum storage climate.

5885
CSO: 2300

BRIEFS

NEW SMALLER GENERATORS--The Dessau Electromotor Works have started producing new smaller and lighter generators which have the same output as their predecessors but weigh 77 percent less. This was achieved by the use of microelectronic elements which also guarantee an improved utilization of energy. These generators are expected to hold their top position for 5 or 6 years. Then a new generation of generators will be produced which will require even less dynamo and copper sheet and will have a higher output. [Summary] [DW061248 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1836 GMT 5 Feb 80 DW]

CSO: 2300

SITUATION OF CONSUMER GOODS SUPPLY DISCUSSED

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jan 80 pp 1, 7

[Report by Elek: "Market Research, the Foundation of Good Supply"]

> [Text] The national trade conference was held yesterday in the large hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Present were Jozsef Marjai, vice president of the Council of Ministers and Dr Istvan Szlamenicky, president of the National Federation of Cooperatives [szovosz]. Participating in the conference were executives of state and cooperative trade to discuss the 1980 supply [situation] and the current tasks of commerce.

After the introductory words of Dr Zoltan Juhasz, state secretary of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Dr Vilmos Saghy, minister of domestic trade, gave a speech.

In analyzing last year's trade of consumer goods, he indicated that 82 of every 100 consumer forints were spent in the stores in 1979, as opposed to 78-79 forints of earlier years. Thus the increase savings deposit balances have slowed down. As a result of purchases, the stocks, worth 50 billion, have decreased by 4 percent and even more in certain goods such as clothing articles. Retail trade increased last year by 1.7 percent at adjusted prices, and by 11.6 percent at current prices. Although the supply was balanced, there were shortages in certain articles such as durable consumer goods and construction materials.

With reference to this year's expected retail trade, the minister emphasized that the pace of growth in retail trade will slow somewhat as a result of a slow-down in the growth of the national economy. The provision include a 9.3 percent increase in current prices; within this, the most dynamic increase will be that of the trade of the various industrial products, amounting to 11.3 percent.

The food supply is expected to be adequate although the selection in some canned products may prove to be scarce. The supply of cotton materials will be the same as last year, and it seems that the industry will be able to meet the increased demand, resulting from the lowered prices, of combed wool materials and knitted outerwear. The same thing can be said about ready-made outerwear although everything possible must be done to include specified articles in the contracts between the merchants and suppliers. The supply of household appliances and articles of telecommunication will depend to a large degree on the amount and the arrival schedules of imported goods. Several hardware items have been shortage articles for years thus the share of the local industries in production must be increased.

It is public demand that must, above all, be met. For this reason, public institutions are not allowed to purchase original or stylized rustic cabinets, small accessory or upholstered furniture, furniture originating from non-ruble imports or household [pieces] or [articles] of which there is shortage. The supply of spare parts must urgently be improved, stressed the minister.

Thus this year will not be easy for businessmen for they must work under more adverse conditions than in earlier years. The more moderate increase of purchasing power, in line with the party's and the government's economic policies, must go along with an adequate level of supply: the possibility of a useful spending of incomes must be created. It is also expected that buyers will be more selective, thus market research will become more significant.

Under the new price conditions, it is important that every buyer find the article he is looking for. The list of inexpensive goods will be examined in the near future. Contracts made with suppliers must also include quality indicators for it is well-known that the consumer is more sensitive toward quality after a larger price-hike. The demand for cleaner and more cultured stores is also justified. Cash registers and part-time employees must be used according to the traffic. Strict measures must be taken against behavior that is incompatible with commercial ethics and against pay-offs for special favors.

With reference to the management of commercial enterprises, the role of market research, production and correct acquisition policies will increase. There are still huge [potential] resources to be saved in delivery and other expenses and in appropriate determination store hours which affect efficiency. The minister called the particular attention of tourism officials to store hours saying that the favorable tendencies of 1979 must be further strengthened.

The Effect of the Regulations

The new economic regulations and the changed price system will greatly influence business. While up until now, the proportion of goods with uncontrolled prices was 39 percent, it will now be 55 percent. This will also affect the method of price controls. The change to a relative-wage management will make a more differentiated wage system possible, including in some cases even a decrease in staff.

It was Istvan Schmuk, vice president of the Gyor-Sopron Megye Council, who first spoke after the intermission about tourism in his megye. There were 1 million tourists who crossed their border stations last year, exchanging about 230 percent more Western currency. This also makes a more coordinated touristic propaganda imperative. A calendar of events and a program plan are in the making. They cooperate not only within the county but also with the authorities of the neighboring areas in order to better accommodate the visitors. He also praised the significance of trade along the border.

Janos Revai, director of the Food Retail Enterprise of Vac and environs, sees great possibilities in establishing daily working relations with suppliers and wholesalers. Supplies have improved in his area since the talks with the Pest Megye Council and officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Goods [MEM] about the improvement of food deliveries.

Andras Erdos, director of the Retail Trade Enterprise for Bicycles, Radios and Electrical Appliances [Keravill] had an interesting viewpoint about its trade. In talking about the change of proportion last year between the purchases made by public institutions and private individuals, he said that they have done everything possible to insure that goods be first of all available for the public. His enterprise was one of the pioneers in introducing direct acquisition and selling with the aid of show-room samples. The connection of these two is a good source for decreasing costs and increasing efficiency. "Is it possible to increase the proportion of sales with samples without an appropriate industrial background"?, he asked and also answered: Yes, if the enterprise's quality control is adequate. Not only the consumers but also the sales clerks had to become used to this method, since there is no tipping in sales with samples. The qualifications for bonuses also include the popularization of this selling method. Erdos urged for mergers in state commerce. Whether the retail merchant cooperates with the foreign producer or with the wholesales, both will benefit.

Dr Tibor Makai, director of the Catering Enterprise of Miskolc, reported on the results achieved in children's meals and on the planned construction of a motel in Miskolctapolca. It is also important in this field to rely on middle-level managers. This is a requirement for the enterprise to remain competitive.

Tibor Kiss, the delegate secretary-general of the Trade Union of Workers in Commerce, Finance and the Catering Industries, also stressed to give more responsibility to middle-level managers, as much depends on their self-reliance in distributing the wages, for example. He talked about the necessity of consistently implementing the tasks outlined by the minister, exploiting the surplus resources in organizing labor and production and improving the working conditions of commercial workers.

They Are Not Only Sellers

Bela Nagy, vice president of the Agricultural Production Cooperative [MESZOV] of Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye, brought up examples showing that the general consumer and marketing cooperatives can take their share not only in sales but also in production. He called the attention the fact that certain wholesalers, sometimes taking advantage of their monopoly, charge the general consumer and marketing cooperatives with some of the expenses, which is not permissible.

Jozsef Marjai, vice president of the Council of Ministers, also spoke at the conference.

The conference, which lasted until late afternoon, was ended with the concluding speech of Vilmos Saghy, minister of domestic trade.

9414
CSO: 2500

SMALL FARMERS TO RECEIVE MANIFOLD BENEFITS, SUPPORTS

Budapest SZABAD FOLD in Hungarian 3 Feb 80 pp 12-13

[Article: "Good If the Small Farmers Know"]

[Text] Frequently we speak of household and auxiliary farms as an important base for the producing of agricultural products. Or at times we speak of the economic utilization of stables and equipment around the house, or the use of free-time manpower.

We must include under the everyday use of the word small farmer--in addition to the household, paid or cooperative member working on his own land, state farm worker and individual farmer--the worker, intellectual and any other with another main occupation who has arable land available, or who is occupied with livestock breeding without use of land.

The small farmer uses his leisure time to cultivate his products. We call this free-time work. We understand as such the work that is performed voluntarily by a pensioner, by an active worker in his free time outside of his main occupation, and the occasional work performed by family members. We also regard it as small farming when one produces to supplement his own and family's needs. This is private consumption. When he sells over and above his own needs, this is known as commodity production.

We must not underestimate the importance of self-consumption. Consider only that in the case of pork, so-called home slaughter represents the annual processing of 1.5 million fattened pigs. This can ease the load of the slaughterhouses to a serious extent. Despite all this, the share of self-consumption deriving from small farming has gradually declined in recent years. Therefore, our primary goal is to strengthen small farming--because of its commodity producing nature!--and in this we are strongly supported by our government.

Why do we need small production?

About one-third of the value from one year's production of agricultural commodities in Hungary--down to the present--is produced on household and auxiliary farms. The gradually developing mechanization and specialization on our small farms has significantly narrowed its hitherto broad production scale. Above all, production of those products has been discontinued where in the course of processing only manual labor can be used. Such for example, are raspberry and strawberry. With small farm production of these products, we can above all expand the variety of our fruit.

Today, about 1-1/2 million families are occupied in Hungary in some way with small farming. This means, in effect, that 4 million persons, in addition to their everyday work in another line, undertake to produce agricultural products to satisfy their own needs or for commodity production.

The Conditions of Small Farming

We must now discuss in brief those conditions that define the maintenance of small farming outlined above or its further development in accordance with our goals. We can group these compactly as follows:

--already existing production conditions;
--marketability, market price;
--state support available in the various branches;
--taxation system.

We must include among the already existing production conditions, the producer plantings (for example, small-scale vineyards), the expertise and the inclination toward production, in addition to the above-mentioned farm buildings, producer equipment and land area. The existing buildings and means form an organic part of the national wealth. Their rational use and exploitation will release the national economy from the burden of costs for building a significant number of quarters.

The Fixed Official Price

The marketability of the product--outside of quality--is determined by the demand. Our goal is to have all products of appropriate quality purchased. But the basic condition for this is that the purchasing organizations--which are much more familiar with demand--should acquire broader and broader information about the production intentions. The basis of small farmer commodity marketing is the selling contract, which means security for both the producer and the buyer.

Free and contractual purchase prices are regulated by decree. For this very reason, let us familiarize ourselves with the price forms of agricultural produce, animals and animal products.

The fixed official price: here we include rice, sunflower seeds, sugar beet, tobacco, paprika, fattened pig, slaughter cattle, milk, wool and the registered sires.

The highest (maximum) official price:

At present there are no agricultural products which belong in this price form.

The price that is shaped by taking into account the official prescriptions (requirements), the elements of which are the guiding price and the protecting price.

There are also two kinds of guiding prices. In one, price between the price borders is established annually by the authorities. Included here is the winter apple, table potato, in the OAAH [National Material and Price Office's sphere of authority]; and seed potato, in the MEM [Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry] sphere of authority. In other cases, the price can be set by agreement--within boundaries. Here are included fodder grains, oleaginous seeds, sowing seeds, hops and beer barley. Fiber hemp, fiber flax, the more important vegetables and fruit, young heifers and calves belong to this protected price form.

Free price is one which can be set by mutual agreement and without official stipulation. This extends in the statutory provisions to the purchase prices for nonregulated produce and products.

The determining role of the contract must be understood in such a way that at the time of signing the minimally attainable price becomes known as well as the expected profit in the knowledge of costs.

State Supports

In certain branches of small farming we wish to intensify production increase by means of direct state support. Independently of branches, we must see the help extended to the acquisition, for example, of fertilizers, pesticides and small machinery as general support extended to small farming as a whole. In these cases, the supports are built into the price. Hence anyone can enjoy them even if he does not carry on small farming. It is true, for example, of anyone who fertilizes his flower garden or cuts the grass with a small tractor purchased at a subsidized price.

The support of various kinds of production activity is linked to definite production goals, as for example supports given for berry beds and orchards or for keeping cows. In the end, however, the carrying out of our goals is promoted by the various premiums and tax allowances.

Now let us examine in greater detail what degree of supports the small farmer may receive for a given kind of activity.

Equipment Support

When purchasing certain agricultural machines, the small farmer is entitled to a subsidy of 20 percent. Such subsidized machines include the garden tractor up to 10 horsepower (7.5 kW), and the working tools that go with the tractor. Also subsidized are the purchase of a produce grinder, sheller, motor sprayer and duster, back-borne spraying machine, and milking machinery.

The subsidies are included in the price of the machinery, and thus the above-mentioned machines arrive in stores at discount prices. The small farmer can purchase fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides at prices discounted to various degrees. The extent of the subsidy is identical with subsidies extended to the large farms. The price of these products--as in the case of machine purchases--includes beforehand the state subsidy.

The extent of the subsidy for nitrogen fertilizer of domestic origin is 37 percent, for phosphorous fertilizer of domestic origin 49 percent, and for pesticides and herbicides 22 percent.

The extent of the support for imports that are put into trade and for compound active ingredient fertilizers--depending on the compounding--is established by specific case.

All these matters affect the whole of small farming without determining the particular production goal. But now let us look at the scope of supports that are tied to definite production goals.

The small farmer may buy sprouts for the establishment of berry plants with state support at discount price if he signs a production marketing contract:

--for full production on at least a 1,000 m^2 area;
--and for a 3-year period.

The enterprise which deals in the distribution of sprouts (on the basis of a product marketing contract) reduces the berry sprouts he sells to the small farmer by the following sums:

--strawberry	0.8 forints
--raspberry	1.2 forints
--black-red currant	8.0 forints
--gooseberry	12.0 forits

What do the above-listed conditions indicate?

It is not necessary to regard the expression a "1,000 m^2 area" as a connected area planted only with the berries indicated in the contract.

On household and auxiliary farms where fruit trees have been planted and are not cared for with machinery berries may also be planted between the trees (in orchards that are 1 to 2 years old). Automatically the question arises of how many sprouts are needed for a 1,000 m^2 area under such changing conditions. This is determined basically by the method of cultivation. Since this is based primarily on hand labor, at most double the normative needs of the large farms for sprouts (under machine operation) should be taken into account.

Under the expression "for full production" we mean the full marketing--under contract--of 3 years' production from the beginning. It is not prescribed but it is proper if the parties to the contract also take into account the local production averages, and the volume of annually expected produce is noted in the document.

In the case of berry beds, the beginning of productivity, depending on the state of development, must be reckoned from the number of years following the planting as indicated: strawberry 2 years, raspberry 3 years, currant 4 years, and gooseberry 4 years.

The small farmer can also receive support for planting nonberry beds. The preconditions are, however, that the bed should join directly on a large farm planting and that the technical conditions and the prescriptions for large scale farming should be appropriate.

Support can be granted to specialty fruit--to the same extent as for large farms--if the jointly cultivated area or a bed established jointly by the members in one body reaches within 3 years:

--2 hectares for berries;
--10 hectares for fruit;
--5 hectares for grapes.

(In the grape area of the Tokaj foothills 5 hectares must be reached in 5 years.)

Vegetable Production Support

The raising of vegetables under foil requires significant investment and expertise. Its support, therefore, is unconditionally justified. Whoever contracts to market vegetables raised under foil covers for at least a 3-year period is entitled to purchase the foil and the iron structure at a 40 percent discount.

The small farmer may buy the foil and the iron structure--the latter on one occasion and the foil annually, on at least a 3-year contract--from AFESZ [General Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives], ZOLDERT [expansion unknown], a large state operation, or other trade enterprises.

In making the purchase, however, two copies must be given to the selling organ of the product marketing contract. It can be verified in this way that the contract is at least for 3 years.

Attention must be drawn to the fact that if the obligations undertaken in the contract are not fulfilled, the support money must be repaid on a time-ratio basis. It is not necessary to repay the support money, on the other hand, if the failure to fulfill the obligations was caused by extreme plant health damage.

Support of Cattle Breeding by Small Farmers

The small farmer is entitled annually to the same amount of state support on the stock he owns.

For one cow he receives 2,500 forints, if he has more cows than one, he receives 5,000 forints for each. The basic condition for the support is that he must keep the cow or cows for at least 1 year.

The small farmer may receive this support for 4 years, in advance, if he increases his cow stock with the addition of a heifer with first calf, and at the same time he agrees to keep on for 4 years after the calving by the heifer.

Thus, if he agrees to keep the stock for 4 years and had no cows prior to that time, he receives 10,000 forints. If he already has some cows, he receives 20,000 forints after the calving by the heifer. It may happen that the keeping of the stock for 4 years will become null and void, let us say because of death of the cow. If the cow is replaced within 1 year--with the calving of a new heifer--the 4 years will be extended by the time between the death and the calving, and the support money need not be repaid. If the replacement does not take place, the support must be repaid by time ratio. For example, if the small farmer received 20,000 forints but the cow died after 3 years without being replaced, he would have to repay 5,000 forints for the remaining year's time.

How Can the Support Be Requested?

The necessary application form can be requested at the local council. Here the owner of the cow will receive detailed information on the necessary documentation.

When he submits the request for state support, he will in showing the accompanying papers (license) have to verify that he will keep the cow, or cows, in his possession for at least 1 year; that they have been permanently marked--and at the most within 13 months--she was covered for breeding by a bull licensed for this purpose, or fertilized.

A small farmer who agrees to keep the cow for 4 years, when requesting the advance payment must present his statement on continuing to keep the animal. At the same time, he must show the accompanying documents on the cow and calf. It is also necessary to verify that the cow and the calf--on basis of the pertinent decree--has been permanently marked and with a veterinary's document it must be testified that the cow does not have tuberculosis.

Within 30 days after the submission of the request the rightfully entitled small farmer will be granted his support money.

Changes in the status of a cow or cows--including the time of breeding, the time of calving, the sale or death--must be reported to the council within 30 days.

Required Income Tax Information

The principle of the tax system which has been operating for 4 years is the effort at simplification and understandability. Beyond the limiting of excessively high income, it is not the goal of the tax to restrain the production inclination. As a matter of fact, in adjusting to our production interests, it provides various kinds of incentives and subsidies--in addition to imposing tax obligations.

The income tax consists of three main parts. It must be paid on

--income deriving from land use;
--income higher than average;
--heads of horses and mules.

Taxpayers on income deriving from land use pay a tax rate determined by the size and cultivation branch of the land. The cadastral net income is taken into account in the case of the use of a land area extending over 6,000 square meters or more.

On income that is higher than average--above the income for the land area--a special tax must be paid. But what is the limit? On the basis of annual receipts, taxes must be paid only on income above 150,000 forints! The following shows the tax to be paid on the receipts:

1 percent on 150,000 to 200,000 forints
2 percent on 200,001 to 250,000 forints
3 percent on 250,001 to 300,000 forints
6 percent on 300,001 to 350,000 forints
10 percent above 350,000 forints

Receipts above the average can also be gained from small farming without land use.

Only a minor part of the small farmers exceed 150,000 forints in receipts. Thus only one thousandth of all the taxed farms pay this special tax. Of these, too, more than one-third gain their receipts from activity without land use (primarily from livestock breeding). The special income tax of a small farm whose receipts are 190,000 forints is 1,900 forints.

On seeing these high receipts, the question automatically rises whether the small farmers earn such large sums. Of course, not. This sum is the marketing price of the commodity. To fatten one pig, the small farmer buys a young pig, fodder, pharmaceutical, litter straw, etc. He feeds the animal for at least 5 months, cares for it, and at the same time risks having the animal die. If his receipt for the fattened pig, when marketed, is 3,500 forints, his costs may be put at 3,000 to 3,100 forints. The profit, therefore, depending on circumstances is about 10 to 15 percent. If his annual receipts reach or exceed 350,000 forints his income tax calculated on above-average receipts may approach the net income. But in this case, too, the tax authorities may reduce the tax to a realistic level through one-time judgments by considering the cost factors.

A significant portion of the commodity producers--on the base of contracts--raise or fatten stock. If the contracting party gives the small farmer the basic materials (but these do not become the small farmer's property) the receipts must be calculated only from sums paid for the additional weight. In such a case, the receipts do not include the value of the fodder, feed, or pharmaceuticals if at the end of the tending or fattening the one who orders the production deducts it from the sum to be paid.

The interests of small farming are served by the fact that the possibility of a one-time judgment--in those branches where it is unconditionally justified--is uniform. Thus a one-time judgment may be requested in the case of pig breeding, poultry keeping, goose liver production, turkey and roasting duck tending and production.

In addition, the income tax decree offers the opportunity for many other allowances in support of the small farmer.

This includes the income tax exemption payable on land use accompanied by a vegetable marketing contract with the socialist organization. In case of entering on the cultivation of waste land, the small farmer is exempt for 5 years from the payment of the income tax on land use.

The small farmer who uses a land area smaller than 1,500 square meters is exempt from the income tax on the land if the combined land used for grape, garden and fruit is less than 800 square meters. Also tax free are newly established orchards, forests and grape areas, orchards for 2 to 20 years, forests for 20 years, and grapes for 4 years.

The small farmer receives a tax allowance if he renovates a vineyard--in ratio to the renovation operation--if the replenishing of stocks comes to at least 25 percent.

It is not necessary to take into account the receipts deriving from livestock breeding in establishing above-average receipts.

A small farmer (male) over 65 years old and a small farmer (female) over 60 years old are entitled to a tax allowance of 50 percent on the tax payable for land use, but at the most 1,500 forints. This obtains if there is no other male member of the family capable of working and who is subject to an income tax.

The small farmer who has a family member working on the farm is entitled to an allowance on the special income tax.

It is expected that during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the number of small farmers can be expected to decline. A role will continue to be played in this reduction by the decline in the population engaged in agriculture, and by urbanization which is influencing the trend toward the decline of the single farmer and village population.

A particularly important task in the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be the discovery of reserves in small farming production, exploitation of opportunities for production expansion in this area, braking of the abandonment of this kind of work in certain areas. Therefore, the operation in this area must be made more continuous and socially better known. The support and taxing system for small farming has been made subject to this goal.

6691
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IMPORTANCE OF HOUSEHOLD PLOT PRODUCTION ILLUSTRATED

Budapest ORSZAG VILAG in Hungarian No 5, 30 Jan 80 pp 6-7

[Article by Nandor Keresztenyi: "Rich Household Plots!"]

> [Text] We must continue to encourage the production of household plots and auxiliary farms and must support their ever closer cooperation with large scale agriculture."--from the 12th Congress Guiding Principles of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The condition of our agriculture in the 1960's and 1970's reminded our eminent agricultural economist Ferenc Erdei, an outstanding cultivator of cooperative theory, of a chorus. It is true that the situation certainly cannot be called a simple one--the coexistence of common property and the household plots united therewith, of the cooperative and state forms of property and the associations which bind them together, hopefully with more and more strands, provide the rhyming voices of this unique "chorus"--to use a rather poetic simile.

Of course there have been some considerable bends in this theme, to find which we do not have to go so far back in time. In one of his articles which appeared a good decade ago Erdei himself wrote that at the beginning of the socialist reorganization many felt that maintaining the small scale household plot farms would soon be superfluous. Of course this thinking, current about two decades ago, did not derive merely from rigid theoretical schema; there were internal motives too because we should not forget that the agrarian proletarian founders of the Trans-Danubian TSZ's [producer cooperatives], looking back three decades, themselves wrote on their banner: "Eliminate the household plots and institute the 8-hour day!" Respect for the household plot was shaken again and again later too, in which a role was played by a few basic characteristics of human nature, were envy linked with petty mindedness as much as the ill-founded taxing practice of council financial authorities. Such things happen today too, among other things in the case of shepherds signing contracts with TSZ's for land use and pasture. Most recently Minister Pal Romany himself took action in a few such matters--he cancelled the supplementary taxes levied on Mecsekalja shepherds lest a slackening of enthusiasm should damage such an important export.

Because a single stroke of the pen can destroy much in small scale production, if anywhere, whereas re-building requires years of diligence. This is why the minister of agriculture and food could say, at the customary agricultural conference held at the beginning of the year in Godollo: "There is a danger in the fact that 51 percent of the swine can be found on the small farms. This is a double-edged phenomenon. It is gratifying that there is incentive, a psychic charge, but the influence of the small producers is the most complicated, a very sensitive seismograph in this area. It is very vulnerable, many will undertake this work only as long as it is respected, only as long as it pays. If they do not get straw, if they cannot get transportation, and then if they are criticized for this, interest declines." Thus Pal Romany.

One can imagine what sort of criticism he was thinking of. At that time I heard a participant in the radio show "Roundtable Microphone" say that if a TSZ president fattened 60-70 hogs on household plots, on fodder obtained by who knows what means, it was obvious that he did not have time for it so the receipts from it were income without work. It was good to hear another participant reply that such cases were not typical but the debaters were forgetting two fundamental factors. Many of the TSZ presidents do not work household plots although, as TSZ members, they could do so. In addition, this is a family undertaking. There is the wife, the children, the mother-in-law, the grandpa--what the sociologists call by the horrible word "waste manpower." In addition, if the fodder came from the TSZ, not "by who knows what means", but having been paid for, this is not something to call the cops about but rather a practice encouraged by the state, well proven and known throughout the country. Income deriving from the household plots was mentioned in the exchange which took place in the journal VALOSAG under the heading of the so-called "secondary economy." But something must be set straight--this is earned pay, not tips or gratuities acquired without extra work.

Every year this is a value coming to more than 40 billion forints, the result of the work of 5.5 million people, of almost 2 million families, something of value not only to them but to our entire society. So it appears from these data, easily accessible in professional circles, that this activity, which turns night into day, is not at all limited to the peasantry.

How does the household plot look in that great community which can be found in Trans-Danubia, the nationally famous producer cooperative which can celebrate the 30th anniversary of its founding in February 1980? The daily work time in the Red Star Producer Cooperative in Nadudvar is 10 hours--as it is in all TSZ-s. What is left over goes to the household plot. Generally speaking this is true even in mid-winter because they are putting fertilizer on the fall sowing, repairing machines, constantly taking care of the animals. (The geese must be crammed from dawn to dusk, the rabbits usually give birth at night.)

I will begin my orientation in the matter of the household plot with the compass of Sandor Meszaros, the young vice-president of the cooperative:

"Each year the household plots produce about a thousand beef cattle, 14,000 fattened hogs, 1.1 million liters of milk and 1.2 million eggs, among other things. But our cooperative also makes purchases from household plots in eight villages outside of Nadudvar, on the basis of contracts, and these villages provide another 50,000 porkers to the meat industry, through us, and we process most of the hogs coming from the small farms in our slaughterhouse, started a few years ago--about 73,000 per year."

"What is your estimate, in forints, of the value of all this?"

"Our household plot committee has precise data," answered the chairman of this committee, vetrinarian Dr Ferenc Fejes. "According to these data the total value of animal products and live animals marketed from the household plots through the producer cooperative was 49 million forints in 1975, 47 million the next year (what we might call a recoil), 54.9 million in 1977, 66.6 million in 1978 and approximately 70 million forints last year."

Last year 3,200 and some odd people were entitled to household plot land and more than 1,800 hectares were divided up among them for this purpose. The members receive plots in different places each year, a system which only apparently contradicts their interests. In reality the situation is this: If they got a plot for 10 years and did not take care of it or fertilize it properly there would be trouble whereas the one year "turnover time" still encourages a renewal of the strength of the soil because everybody knows that after a certain time they will get the plot back again. Of course there are some TSZ members who do not take a share of the plowland (household plots account for 15-16 percent of all the plowland of the Red Star) but rather take a share of the fodder produced on the land worked in common.

Together with Dr Ferenc Fejes we knocked on the doors of two household plot farmers--the Imre Hajdus and the Jozsef Bartas. In all probability they are among the most diligent, as appeared at first glance. How? Primarily because a new house was going up beside the old one at both the Hajdus and the Bartas.

"It is my son's," said Mrs Imre Hajdu--and I heard the same thing from Mrs Barta: "This one here is one of my son's, we built a house elsewhere for our other son. Both of them work in Nadudvar, not in the TSZ but at the center of the Corn and Industrial Crop Combine run by the Red Star. One is a mechanic and the other is a machinist; they did not become peasants but we built a cow-shed behind both boys' houses."

Jozsef Barta is a crop production brigade chief but here at home of course, as generally throughout Nadudvar, he deals exclusively with animals. His own house was built only in 1974 and the cow-shed suggested to me an image of uncertainty; it appeared to say that when it was being built the owner was musing: "Is it worth while or not?!" For now there are 11 animals crowded into the relatively tiny shed--four cows, one heifer, three calves and three young cattle. Last year the Bartas delivered 14,000 liters of milk to the collection site!

The owner joined the TSZ in 1959, uncle Imre Hajdu himself who now receives a pension from the TSZ too--2,000 forints. But he does not let up even at 70 years of age--nine piglets, two steers, two sows and more. The owner drives out a sow selected for slaughter. Ferenc Fejes estimates it at three quintals. By the end of February they will have pudding and sausage and other delicacies from that. And the sheep. For Imre Hajdu used to be a shepherd for the TSZ! They are strong and chunky and the one-time shepherd is seeing to their replacement too because lambs do not come into the world at Easter but in this hellish weather.

I inquired into how the fodder was obtained; so many animals would need a lot of food! Jozsef Barta answered:

"There is grass along the roads and canals but I myself, for example, harvested 3,000 sheaves of corn straw in the fall, from the land of another 3-4 household plots too. From those of people who did not need corn straw; people usually don't cut that...."

"Of course. But I thought the TSZ also provided...."

"Surely. There is a special household plot fodder store and household plot pasture. I might say there were never such possibilities for keeping stock. I remember, before the war, we would drive the porkers to market but if there was little demand we would bring them home again. And then we would have to slaughter them.... And then there is the manure which you see piled up here in the lot. The TSZ buys it and spreads it on the fields...."

In the cooperative office Dr Ferenc Fejes, chairman of the five-member household plot committee, added up the value of the fodder provided, or rather sold, by the TSZ to the members. According to his data 505 carloads were transferred to the household plots--corn, alfalfa meal, feed and bran worth 21.5 million forints. The value of the hay, barley and bedding straw comes to 33 million forints. From the other side there is the manure which the TSZ buys from Jozsef Barta and his colleagues to improve the fields. The value of this is not small; the farm paid out 756,000 forints under this heading.

"What is the ratio of livestock kept in common, as compared to the household plots?"

"In regard to the three chief types we can say that while 28,000 hogs can be found in the industrial type sites there are 7,000 in the sties around the houses. The ratio for sheep is 10,000 and 3,000. But for cattle it is 2,500 and 2,000. Five years ago there were a thousand fewer hogs and sheep in the household plots."

I had one more question for Sandor Meszaros, the vice-president: "What is the profit of the cooperative from the household plots?"

"We share the large scale super-price, which is one forint per kilo in the case of hogs, half and half; we sell straw below price and fodder wheat and barley are cheaper than in the shop. Household plot herds and flocks are put out to pasture by TSZ members, 15 herdsmen, at a grass fee that does not cover the costs."

It is through such support that the value of household plot production increased by an estimated 10 percent nationwide during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

8984
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CEAUSESCU'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC THEORY DISCUSSED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 2 Nov 79 pp 1-3

/Article by Prof Dr Marin Popescu of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy: "An Innovative, Profoundly Scientific View on Management of the Economy"/

/Text/ The appearance of the work "Conducerea Unitara a Economiei" /Unitary Management of the Economy/ constitutes an important publishing event, it being the first volume in the collection titled "Din Gindirea Economica a Presedintelui Romaniei" /From the Economic Thought of the Chairman of Romania/, a collection that intends to highlight synthetically, through selections from the work of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, his truly revolutionary thought of great originality and scientific profundity. The collection seeks particularly to bring out the distinctive traits of the contributions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the field of economic theory and practice, their scientific rigor, based on the application of the general truths of dialectical and historical materialism to the concrete conditions in our country, the matchless force of creation, the gigantic power to penetrate and understand the essence of the phenomena and trends of development, the revolutionary boldness, the socialist patriotism and the profound humanism that characterize the entire activity of the chairman of Romania. The guiding ideas that are the basis of the economic thought of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are the expression of a profound understanding of the dialectic of historical development, of a continual effort at innovation, offering a brilliant example of which revolutionary thought and action mean.

In the work of the secretary general of the party the process of scientific management of society is approached in an all-inclusive view, with the problems of unitary management of the economy occupying a priority place in this context. In approaching these problems and, moreover, all economic and social life, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu starts from the fact that the utilization of the sup[illegible] of the socialist order is not achieved by itself but requires a [illegible] activity for thoroughly studying the historical realities in each stage and establishing the directions of economic and social development, for identifying the necessary resources and the most suitable ways and means of utilizing them, in order to provide scien-

Starting from the general truth concerning the role of the conscious factor in the socialist revolution and construction, the secretary general of our party formulated a clear scientific view regarding the management of society, the main objectives and the basic methods of this activity.

In his view, the party of the working class, in its capacity of vanguard of our whole nation, represents the main factor in the scientific management of the economy, the vital center of all social life. The party formulates the political line of economic and social development, specifies the objectives that are to be attained, and performs a vast organizational, political and ideological activity for implementing them. The leading role of the party is exercised on all levels of management and organization, in all state and public institutions and enterprises, through the integration of the party bodies into the life and work of each staff, through the direct participation, in the front ranks, of the communists for the application of the party's policy, for the good performance of each unit's activity.

The scope of the new tasks that must be resolved in the stage of forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing the country toward communism is raising greater exigencies and responsibilities before the party, is causing a further expansion of its leading role, an increase in its power to unite and mobilize the masses in carrying out the program drawn up by the 11th congress. Substantiating the necessity of expanding the leading role of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu indicated at the same time the main directions for achieving this imperative. Along this line of thinking, it is necessary to point out his assiduous concerns regarding the continual raising of the political and ideological level of the party, the assignment of the best forces of the party to the decisive sectors, the introduction of the principle of rotation of party and state activists, the continual improvement of the work style and methods of the party bodies and organizations, the strengthening of the revolutionary spirit, the development of ties with the masses, and the accenting of the party's character of a dynamic, mobilizing force within each staff of working people.

The expansion of the role of the party in the management of the economy, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, means the shifting of the focus of the activity of the party bodies and activists to the middle of the units, of the staffs of working people. The activity of the party bodies and organizations, of each communist, is organized in this spirit, there being provided its correlation with the requirements of life, of reality, and, in the long run, the raising of the general efficiency of management. "The affirmation of the leading role of the party," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said at the RCP National Conference in December 1977, "is not an abstract concept but is a reality that is concretized in the practical activity of each county, municipal, city and communal committee, of the party committees in enterprises, of the basic organizations, of each member of the party. Only insofar as each communist and each party organization responsibly, conscientiously fulfill their duties, can the activity of the respective units and localities be performed with the best results."*

A consistent promoter of the principle that socialism is the creation of the masses, the secretary general of our party has acted firmly to increase the effective participation of the working people in the act of leadership, in the adoption of the most sensible decisions for properly carrying out the production process, and in the strengthening of the order, discipline and responsibility of all staffs in work, this constituting an inseparable component part of the continual development of socialist democracy, an objective requirement for progress, an expression of the superiority of our order, which provides in practice for the management of the state, of public affairs, by the people themselves.

The participation of the working people in the act of deciding, in the management of state and public affairs, has been stimulated strongly by the placing of all economic and social activity in our country on the basis of the principle of collective leadership and work as a natural, objectively necessary alternative to the principle of one-man management, which has become anachronistic. Substantiating the transition from the principle of one-man management to the principle of collective leadership and work, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that "a single man, no matter how competent he may be, cannot ensure by himself the resolution of the so complex problems that the management, administration and leadership of the enterprise, central or ministry raise. For this it is necessary to promote forms of collective leadership that permit the inclusion and resolution of the many problems of economic life, the elimination of arbitrariness in decisionmaking, the utilization of the experience of the specialists, of the valuable personnel in enterprises, of the masses of working people."** Precisely in order to provide the suitable organizational framework for intensifying the participation of the masses of people in the act of leadership, a number of collective leadership bodies were created in recent years, both in production units and at a central level, such as the general assemblies and the councils of the working people, the worker control bodies, the work conferences for branches of activity, and the congresses with a national character for the main fields of social life. The results obtained in the years since these collective bodies have been performing their activity demonstrate the correctness of the measures adopted by our party, with the new forms of collective leadership asserting themselves more and more as discussion and decisionmaking bodies of the working people as owners, producers and beneficiaries of everything that is achieved in our homeland.

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* Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romania pe Drumul Construirii Societatii Socialiste Multilateral Desvoltate" /Romania on the Way to Constructing the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society/, Vol 15, Bucharest, Politica Publishing House, 1978, p 297.

**Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romania pe Drumul Desavirsirii Constructiei Socialiste" /Romania on the Way to Completing Socialist Construction/, Vol 2, Bucharest, Politica Publishing House, 1968, pp 540-541.

Militating tirelessly to provide scientific management of society, the secretary general of the party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, grasped in good time and indicated the necessity of putting the economic and financial mechanism into accord with the widely democratic framework, since "with regard to this democratic framework created, there has not been taken the step concerning the measures of an economic and financial order that put at the disposal of the collective leadership bodies and the general assemblies of the working people the means needed for fulfilling in the best way their role in the management of all economic and social activity."* Besides, the special importance of the decisions adopted by the plenum of the RCP Central Committee on 23 March 1978 resides precisely in the transition to a new economic and financial mechanism whose main content is the introduction of worker self-leadership as a basic principle in organizing and operating all economic units.

In the view of the secretary general of the party, materialized through the application of the decisions of the plenum of the RCP Central Committee in March 1978, worker self-leadership represents the most suitable form for achieving in practice the triple capacity of the working people--of owners, producers and beneficiaries--an expression of the raising of worker democracy to a higher level under the conditions of forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism. The content of worker self-leadership was formulated very clearly by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenum of the National Council of Working People. "These measures seek to place the management of all economic and social units on a new basis, putting at its foundation the principle of self-leadership and self-management, which presupposes that each unit and each staff of working people bear the direct and immediate responsibility for the resources and assets entrusted by society--a part of the property of the whole populace."** Under the conditions of the application of the principle of self-management and worker self-leadership, collective leadership has acquired a more and more profound content, a fact that ensures the full exercise of the rights of the working people to participate in the management of production, in the making of the decisions in all sectors of activity.

The measures regarding the introduction of the new economic and financial mechanism, measures that bear the imprint of the original, revolutionary thought of the secretary general of our party, represent a strong factor for mobilizing all working people to attain the objectives of the economic and social development of Romania, to raise the qualitative level of the work of all staffs, to increase the responsibility of the collective bodies, from the ministries to each enterprise.

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* Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romania pe Drumul Construirii Societatii Socialiste Multilateral Dezvoltate," Vol 15, Bucharest, Politica Publishing House, 1978, p 590.

**Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romania pe Drumul Construirii Societatii Socialiste Multilateral Dezvoltate," Vol 16, Bucharest, Politica Publishing House, 1979, pp 118-119.

In the works of the secretary general of the party, worker self-leadership is approached in close connection with the principle of economic and financial self-management. Referring to the content of economic and financial self-management, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "On the basis of the principle of economic and financial self-management, each enterprise and economic unit will have to draw up its own income and expense budget, starting from the necessity of providing from its own activity both the necessary financial resources and a rise in profitability."* At the same time, the secretary general of the party firmly opposes a formal understanding of self-leadership and self-management. "Self-management and worker self-leadership are not a general slogan. This means the strengthening of the responsibility of each staff of working people for achieving an output of high technicality and quality with minimum expenses, with high economic efficiency."** Self-leadership and self-management thus presuppose that each unit will provide for the better organization of work, the full use of production capacities, the introduction of new technology in all sectors, the raising of labor productivity, the significant reduction of material expenditures and the better management of the resources that it has, and as a result of all these activities, they presuppose that each staff will achieve such a profitability that it is also possible to provide the remuneration and the profits for developing society, for maintaining the state in all its respects, for carrying out all social life.

The special importance that is attached to profit, under the conditions of the new economic and financial mechanism, as a basic source for the general development of society, for the formation of one's own development funds, for the implementation of the measures for raising the standard of living of the working people, is of a nature to contribute in each unit to the fulfillment of the plan targets concerning net output, physical output, and production costs, by means of better utilization of the entire material, technical and human potential.

Given the extremely important role that profit and profitability have in providing the resources needed in order to develop the production forces and in raising the standard of living of the working people, they are and must be in the center of the economic activity. "In the socialist order profitability is no longer a private question of the different enterprises but is a basic problem of the whole society. Any economic activity must correspond to concrete requirements of society, must respond to real needs of the material and spiritual life of the people, providing at the same time a continual increase in national wealth, an increase in national income."* The practice according to which the existence of unprofitable production activities financed from national income realized in other sectors would reflect, ostensibly, the superiority of the socialist order over the capitalist order was subjected to harsh criticism by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as far back as the plenum of the RCP Central Committee on 21-23 December 1966, it being considered, with good reason, an anomaly within the socialist economy, a "serious manifestation of economic backwardness."

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* Nicolae Ceausescu, op. cit., Vol 15, p 596.

**Nicolae Ceausescu, op. cit., Vol 17, p 503.

To Chairman Nicolae Ceausescu goes the great merit of having contributed to the creative development of the theory of planning on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism and on the bases of the concrete realities in Romania, of having formulated original theses and, in accordance with them, of having initiated and promoted measures that led to the crystallization of an original view in cardinal fields of the planned management of economic and social activity. On the basis of this theoretical view, the planning activity in our country has been improved in accordance with the level of development of the production forces and in accordance with the stage through which our country is passing on the way to socialism and communism.

The contributions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the improvement of the planned management of economic and social activity consisted, above all, of the affirmation and the achievement in practice of the management by the party of this activity at all organizational levels and stages. In the view of our party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the plan is the main instrument for regulating economic and social life on the basis of which there are provided the strong growth and the modernization of the production forces, their sensible distribution over the territory and the raising of the economic and social level of all zones, the affirmation of the scientific and technical revolution, and the raising of the standard of living of the people--in other words, the implementation of the party's program for forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

The planning activity is based on the consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism, through the blending of general guidance of the economy with economic and financial autonomy and self-management of the enterprises, with worker self-leadership. The steps taken by the party with regard to increasing the autonomy of the enterprises provide in practice for the more and more intense participation of the working people in distinguishing and utilizing the reserves existing in the units and help to increase their responsibility in fulfilling the tasks that devolve upon them. The expansion of socialist democracy that has been achieved in recent years has led to the more and more intense participation of worker personnel, in the process of formulating the plan proposals, through the discovery of the reserves that the economic units possess for drawing up improved, realistic plans and for fulfilling them. At the same time, this has led to the identification of new possibilities of creating conditions for intensifying expanded socialist reproduction and for more markedly raising the standard of living of the whole populace.

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* Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romania pe Drumul Desavirsirii Constructiei Socialiste," Vol 2, Politica Publishing House, Bucharest, 1968, pp 555-556.

One basic direction of the improvement in planning activity refers to the expansion of the sphere of inclusion of the national plan, so that it is not limited to the economic aspect but includes to an equal extent all aspects of social life, all areas of society. At the same time, the preparation of the plan in three-dimensional form, within which the tasks of a branch and those of an enterprise, ministry, central and so on are coordinated and combined organically with those in territorial form, provides for a more efficient union of the efforts and for the harmonious, balanced development of the national economy. In the view of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in economic management it is also extremely important to harmonize current planning with long-range planning, so that the efforts that are made reflect both the short-lived requirements and the long-lived basic trends of economic and social progress.

The consistent application of the measures for improving the planned unitary management of economic and social activity has created a favorable organizational framework for rapidly increasing the production forces, for developing our national economy at a high rate. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the provisions of the sole national plan for economic and social development of our country with regularity show the farsightedness and realism of the scientific policy of the Romanian Communist Party.

Of course, the above can by no means cover the multitude of problems of the scientific management of society, to which the secretary general of the party has devoted special attention. The presented work includes just a selection of his remarkable contributions regarding the action of the economic laws under socialism, the methods of increasing the material incentives for the masses, the placing of remuneration on as fair bases as possible, the raising of the efficiency of the financial and banking system and so on and, by means of this, constitutes an extremely valuable, indispensable instrument of study and activity for the personnel in the economy, for the wide masses.

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ROMANIA

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL SECTOR REVIEWED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 2 Nov 79 pp 4-5, 8

[Article by Prof Dr Ion Blaga: "A Qualitative, Higher Stage in the Process of Industrialising the Economy"]

[Text] As it says in the draft directives that are to be discussed and approved by the upcoming 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, one of the basic tasks in the 1981-1985 five-year period consists of "further developing industry at a steady rate, providing modern industrial structures of high efficiency, by more markedly developing the branches of advanced processing, achieving products of high technicality, and limiting to the absolute minimum the products that are big consumers of raw materials and energy." This means that in the next five-year period too the basic link of our economic and social construction will be the continuation of the country's industrialisation, by virtue of the party's unitary and long-range view, developed and substantiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

According to this view, for a long period of time industrialisation will represent the essential trait and the decisive factor in the country's economic progress. It is a unitary view, because it pursues the continual strengthening of industry's leading position in the economy, the raising of its percentage in the creation of national income, in the achievement of expanded reproduction and the satisfying of the consumption needs of the population, in the development of foreign economic exchanges.

The Remarkable Successes Obtained in the Development of Industry

With this end in view, throughout the period of socialist industrialisation, constantly, the greatest efforts of the nation have been and are being mobilised for the progress of industry. Industry is the recipient of the largest part of the economic investments, of the most voluminous and most efficient labor resources (formed especially from the younger generation and, then, from the persons released from agriculture), of the main efforts in scientific research, and so on. Every time, the efforts are directed toward the assimilation of the most advanced gains in the science and technology of the times, those that—in relation to the possibilities of accumulation and to the conditions that are formed as a result of the performances attained on the plane of national scientific research and of education and so on--are accessible to us; toward the development of the decisive branches in each stage for the progress of industry and of the national economy (at first, the conventional ones--power production, ferrous metallurgy, machine building and chemistry--and then, gradually, the ones called generators of technical progress--production of advanced machine tools, electrical engineering and electronics, plastic chemistry and sophisticated chemistry, and so on); toward the achievement of advanced structures in industry, which constantly must permit high efficiency in using the country's resources; and so on.

One significant result of these efforts is the creation of a strong industry, whose output in 1978 was 29 times higher than in 1950, 42 times higher than in 1938 and nearly 50 times higher than in 1948. According to some calculations, in 1980 the per capita national income created in industry will amount to over $1,000 (at the current purchasing power), which means more than in the other countries that have a general level of development of production forces close to ours. In the same year, about 35 percent of those employed will have workplaces in industry. At the same time, it must be mentioned that our industry has assimilated advanced production engineering that will permit in 1980 a labor productivity nearly 10 times higher than in 1950. In some subbranches and areas of industry the production engineering and the productivity are already on a par with the most representative achievements on a world level. Starting from the volume of industrial production and of national income in relation to population and from the degree of employment in industry of active persons, our country has become an industrial-agrarian state.

The level of development of our industry can also be illustrated by the per capita outputs that we are achieving. For a number of products, such as steel, cast iron and ferroalloys, aluminum, sulfuric acid, caustic soda, chemical fertilizers, plastics and synthetic resins, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibers and yarns, paper and cardboard, some machine tools and installations, television sets, cement, lumber, cotton cloth, wool cloth, footwear and so on, the per capita outputs are close to the levels achieved in the developed countries with complex economies, with the achievements in the respective countries even being surpassed for some of these products. Naturally, some reservations can--and must--be made in this regard, taking into account the quality and technical performances of some of the abovementioned products that do not yet reach the levels achieved in some of the most developed countries. However, the achievements are meaningful for appreciating the high performances in industrializing the country.

As has been repeatedly pointed out in the party documents, we still have not attained the per capita outputs in the most advanced branches and subbranches of modern industry, in those that must be considered characteristic of advanced industry--high-grade steel metallurgy, electronics, including the production of automation elements and computer technology, sophisticated chemistry and so on. From this viewpoint, the structures of our industry are still lagging behind essentially. We have not yet attained the highest rates of employment of the population in industry, which at the end of the periods of industrialization the now developed and very developed countries achieved from the viewpoint of production forces (for example, 40-45 percent or even more in England and Germany, but also in the United States and France and so on). The labor productivity in our industry remains 1.4-1.8 times lower than in the most developed socialist countries and over 2 times lower than in the developed capitalist countries in Europe. This means that our efforts to industrialize must be continued.

A Special Economic and Social Objective: Intensive Use of the Country's Labor Resources

Along with the 12th party congress the industrialization of Romania will enter a new stage, with new traits and objectives, a stage of maturation, which will mark the transition, on the basis of the quantitative accumulation of thus far, to a new quality in the activity in industry, to new and more efficient industrial structures. It is known from the provisions of the draft directives that in the next five-year period too the rate of industrialization will be rapid. Especially under the conditions of today, an annual average rise of 8-9 percent (for gross output) and 9-10 percent (for net output) clearly represents a rapid rise. This rate is provided by further significant efforts of the nation, by the maintenance of a high rate of accumulation in the next 5 years too (30 percent of national income will be earmarked for development). In the next five-year period, the investment funds will total between 1.30-1.35 trillion lei, of which, as thus far, the largest part will be allocated to industry.

Naturally, the future rates are lower than those achieved thus far (12.7 percent between 1951-1978 and over 11 percent in the current five-year period) but such a decline is inevitable under the conditions of any country that is industrializing. In addition, our country no longer has those reserves of raw materials and energy resources which it had and which covered the main needs of industry 25 or even 10-15 years ago, or the great and very efficient labor resources that an agriculture that was being modernized put abundantly at its disposal, or even the gigantic fund of scientific and technical gains and of technologies existing in the world which awaited application, but which to a great extent, in the meantime, have already been assimilated, and so on.

It is a fact: in the next five-year period too, Romania will base its development of industry on the attraction of new manpower. According to the directives of the 12th congress, in 1985 the percentage of those employed in industry and in industrial activities in other branches will amount to over 42 percent (51.5 percent in industry and contruction) of the total population employed. In fact, this is the fastest rise of this category of population ever achieved in the years of socialist construction in Romania. But this rise will no longer be achieved in the proportions of thus far by attracting the younger generation, those who engage in work for the first time, because the number of them, as a result of the low birth rate in the 1959-1966 period, will now be lower and lower, at least up to 1984-1985 (in some years the number of young people who engage in work for the first time will be equal to, or even lower than, the number of those who, through pensioning, leave economic and social activity). The new labor resources of industry are formed to an incomparably greater extent from the women in rural areas who no longer work or who work only temporarily and with low labor productivity in agriculture, from those women who worked in agriculture but have moved with their families to cities and are not yet employed, from those who, in a number of cities in which the steel and mining industries predominate, have not yet been able to be employed. Naturally, the men actually released from agriculture will constitute—to a lower degree than in the past, it is true—a part of the new industrial work force.

However, it must be mentioned that, in the view and practice of our party, the matter of also attracting, besides the younger generation, the other categories of available labor resources has now become an absolute necessity for the country's industrial and economic progress in general. This is both as an economic problem, because our society can no longer postpone the employment of these resources without hurting the rates of growth, and as a social and political problem of major importance. According to the policy of the party, the providing of an effective workplace for all working people, one that permits high incomes in accordance with the possibilities of professional training and with the aspirations of each one, is the prime democratic right of man, the prime aspect of our socialist democracy. Within the same framework, it must be stated that the employment of these labor resources is conceived to be done in a new way: namely, through the decisive shifting of industry and industrial activities, more than thus far, toward the small and future agroindustrial centers and cities, toward all the communes, where those who will work in this branch are found. The transition to the construction of small-sized enterprises, of industrial production units, and of sections and sectors of the big enterprises in the cities existing in communes, the creation of industrial units by the combined agroindustrial councils and of sections of the artisan cooperatives in communes, the transition to the development of the industrial activities in the agricultural cooperatives, and so on represent the essential directions and methods in the next five-year period for the expansion of industrial production. They are the object of the Romanian Communist Party's policy of rational territorial placement of the production forces, which, along with the general policy of industrialization, will also experience, beginning with the 1981-1985 five-year period, the transition to a higher stage.

The Modernization of Industry and the Primacy of the Branches That Utilize Resources and Energy in a Superior Fashion

Two other traits seem to us characteristic and essential for the new stage, as is pointed out in the country's draft directives: the scientific and technical progress of industry in the context of the scientific and technical revolution that will be achieved in our economy in the next decade and, in close connection with this, the essential modernization of its structure. In fact, in conformity with the objectives, guidelines and tasks contained in the Directive Program for Scientific Research, Technological Development, and Introduction of Technical Progress in the 1981-1990 Period and the Main Directions up to the Year 2000, our industry, beginning with the next five-year period, will achieve extensive progress in assimilating the advanced and representative engineering and technology that we encounter in the most developed national industries in the contemporary world, will increase essentially its capacity to rapidly absorb and generalize the new in science and technology, thus widely opening up the prospects of proceeding in the future to a "technological" economy, specific to the contemporary scientific and technical revolution. The progress of our industry on the plane of engineering and technology is expressed in a generalizing manner by the rate of growth of labor productivity (7-7.5 percent per year on the average), close to that achieved in the last 15 years, but very high under the conditions of the already attained levels of industrial production.

Referring to the second essential trait of the industrialization of Romania in the next 5 years, it first must be pointed out that, in general, the structures of industry and of the national economy in its entirety are formed in any country under the influence of various factors, which can be categorised into objective and subjective ones, internal and international ones, temporary or lasting ones, and so on.* One of these factors has acquired a special significance for the progress of our industry (and not only of industry) in the future: the national and world shortage of resources of energy and raw materials. The shortage represents one of the causes, perhaps the most important one, of the energy crisis in the world economy, aggravated by the prolonged economic crisis in the capitalist countries, by the crisis in valuta relations, by the defects in the present international economic order, and so on.

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* Of these factors, there must be mentioned, above all, the general progress of the production forces, scientific and technical progress, and the growth of labor productivity, which are increasing the possibilities of satisfying the social needs and are causing the change in their structure. In the final analysis, the unequal growth of labor productivity in the branches of the economy and the change in the structure of social need are causing, decisively, the shifts in the branch structures of the economy and of industry, these being produced in accordance with the general law of the distribution of social labor. From this viewpoint, the scientific and technical progress of our industry and the high growths in labor productivity foreseen in the next five-year period, and the change in the structure of the needs of society, represent the premise for the future shifts in the structure of our industry.

In general, scientific and technical progress is the factor that is causing the shift of the bulk of the human activities from the extractive

Our industry and economy are confronted now, as never before, with the problems of energy and raw materials. The solutions to these problems are pointed out in the Directive Program for Research and Development in the Field of Energy in the 1981-1990 Period and the Main Guidelines up to the Year 2000 and are subject to discussion and approval by the 12th congress. They are numerous and varied and fit into the objective formulated and substantiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: the achievement of energy independence for the country by 1990. The restructuring of our industry is among the most important solutions.

Accordingly, there is being taken into account the slowdown of the rate of growth in ferrous metallurgy, a branch that consumes big amounts of energy and is based to a great extent on the importation of raw materials (steel production will rise only 15-18 percent in the next 5 years), in the chemical fertilizer industry, a big consumer of energy (production will rise only 15-21 percent), in the cement industry, also a big consumer of energy, in the leather-goods and footwear industry, based to a great extent on the importation of raw materials, in the glass industry, a big consumer of energy, and so on—all these in the context of the objective of limiting to the absolute minimum the products that are big consumers of raw materials and energy. In exchange, there is sought the relative speedup (in relation to the average growth of industry) of the rates of growth of the food and light branches of industry, which operate on the basis of the raw materials coming from agriculture, with the accenting of the process of intensive development of this basic branch of the economy being, along with the development of the base of raw materials and energy, among the main priorities in the next five-year period. The production in the food industry will rise at an annual rate of 7.2-8.2 percent, as compared with 8-9 percent in industry as a whole.

Concomitantly, the branches that utilize both natural resources and labor resources in a superior fashion, those decisive subbranches for a modern structure and high efficiency in industry, will be developed at high and very high rates. Among them are: in ferrous metallurgy, the production of special alloy and high-alloy steels, in the field of machine building, the

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branches to the productive ones and, within them, to those that intensely utilize natural resources, from the activities producing material goods to the service activities, and so on. The accenting of the development of the processing branches of industry, and especially the advanced processing branches, in the next five-year period will be achieved under the stimulus of the technical progress both in industry and in the other fields of economic and social activity. Other factors, such as the volume and structure of the available labor resources, especially the abundance or the scarcity of natural resources, participation in the international division of labor, the rate of industrial development, the character of the production relations, the social and political factors, and so on, are determining, in their turn, even if not with the force of technical progress, the structures of industry.

electronics industry (the foreseen growth is by a factor of 2.3-2.4 in 1985 in comparison with 1980), the production of mining and petroleum equipment (by a factor of over 2), precision machinery (by a factor of 2.7-3) and so on; in the field of chemistry, the production of ammonia (by a factor of 2), of medicines for human use (by a factor of 2-2.2), of cosmetics and perfumes (by a factor of 2.4-2.8), of detergents (by a factor of 1.8-2), of artificial fibers and yarns (by a factor of 1.6-1.8) and especially of silk yarns from viscose (by a factor of 2.4-2.6); and so on. At the same time, these and others are the modern branches and subbranches of industry, and at present, outputs below the level in the developed countries are being obtained in some of them. The very rapid development of these branches thus represents the main characteristic of the industrialization in the current stage and, respectively, of the modernization of the structure of industry. Consequently, the future changes in the structure of industry must be regarded—independent of the energy difficulties—as natural, as necessary by virtue of the scientific and technical progress in the national economy and in industry, and as possible under the conditions of raising the national economy to higher stages of industrialization.

In connection with this, it must be pointed out that our country proposes in the field of energy production and consumption performances corresponding to a higher level of development of production forces, performances attained in the developed countries. The long-range objective (up to 1990) of our economic program contained in the directives of the 12th congress is indicative in this regard: "the obtaining of a national income per unit of energy consumed on a level comparable to the achievements in the economically advanced countries."

Other changes in the structure of our industry, which go in the direction of the modernization of its branch structure, are determined by the volume and characteristics of the labor resources that are to be attracted with priority, which favor the growth of the volume and percentage of machine building, light industry, the food industry, of the different industrial subbranches that do not require either big investments for a workplace or a costly productive infrastructure or prolonged training for the work force. Naturally, the development of the relations of international economic cooperation, especially of the forms connected with industry, and other factors are putting their stamp on the future shifts in the branch structure of industry.

What deserves to be stressed, also in relation to the structural changes in industry, is their extremely rapid rate in the next five-year period, under the conditions in which the general rate of growth of industry is lower than in the earlier years. This brings out the profoundness of the changes and, in general, of the modernization of industry that will be produced between 1981-1985.

During the next five-year period, Romania will go beyond the stage of a developing country, it becoming a country with an average level. The objective with regard to achieving by 1985 a per capita national income of $2,400-2,500, mentioned in the directives of the 12th congress, confirms this. In 1985, Romania will have a consolidated industrial-agrarian economy, so that in 1990, when the amount of the population employed in industry exceeds by a factor of about 3 that in agriculture, it will become a fully industrialized country, with an economy having all the characteristics of a developed industrial economy. The growth and diversification of industrial production and, naturally, of agricultural production and the further increase in the volume of services for the population will provide for the further raising of the standard of living (the population's real incomes calculated per capita will rise 23-25 percent in the next five-year period), the essential approach of the population's food consumption to the scientifically substantiated standards, the improvement of the consumption of nonfood goods for current use, the rapid growth of the degree of supplying of durable goods to the population, the better providing of consumer services and of services of health care, instruction and culture, and so on.

One of the most important results of the country's industrialization in the next stage will be the change in the country's social structure, the growth in the number and percentage of workers and intellectuals, the further reduction of the size and percentage of the peasantry, the raising of the degree of social homogenization of the population, the strengthening of the cohesion and unity of the people, with special effects on the development of the country's political life, the strengthening of socialist democracy, and so on. Concomitantly, the fact must be pointed out that this stage is decisive for attaining the industrial objectives of the forging of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, COOPERATION EFFORTS SUMMARIZED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 46, 16 Nov 79 p 30

[Article: "Romania, An Active Participant in the World Exchange of Values and International Political Life]

[Text] The program of the Romanian Communist Party adopted by the Eleventh Congress defines the principal orientation of the international policy of socialist Romania as the expansion on multiple levels of its relations with all nations of the world on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality under the law, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, mutual advantage, and not resorting to force and the threat of force. Founded on the concept of the president of our nation, Nicolae Ceausescu, an illustrious political personality of the contemporary world and an active militant for the cause of socialism and peace and for construction of better and more just world, the foreign policy of Romania has become increasingly better known in the world during the time which has passed since the Eleventh Congress and has raised the prestige which our country enjoys on the international level to an unprecedented level.

The number of countries with which Romania has diplomatic relations has increased by an additional 16, thus making the total 134 at the present time.

Romania is a member of 80 international governmental organizations and participates in the activity of more than 700 non-governmental organizations.

In 1976, our government became a member of the Group of 77 (which includes 119 developing nations) and participated as a guest in the activity of the non-aligned nations movement.

A High-Level Messenger of Friendship of Our People, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Carried on a Vast and Brilliant International Activity

-- 48 official visits and friendship meetings in countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, North America and South America (since 1965, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made 120 friendship visits to more than 80 nations of the world);

-- 16 bilateral conversations at high levels during international meetings or short visits;

-- 90 meetings during official visits by chiefs of state or government to our country;

-- More than 60 meetings with party and state leaders from socialist countries.

Continued Development of Economic Collaboration

Romania presently maintains economic relations with more than 140 countries. During the last five years, about 50 inter-governmental agreements on economic and technical collaboration and cooperation were signed with socialist countries, with the relations with these countries being marked by the following:

-- an increase of more than 70 percent in our foreign trade with these countries;

-- compared with the previous Five-Year plan period, a doubling of the volume of economic trade at the end of this Five-Year Plan period;

-- the participation by Romania in more than 50 multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation in production under the CEMA;

-- the execution at this time of 149 actions involving cooperation and specialization in production.

Itself a developing socialist country, Romania is giving support to young states for their economic development as an expression of solidarity with these countries in the struggle for affirmation of independence and of our decision to work together with them for a new economic and political order in the world.

-- The developing countries represent 21 percent of Romania's overall economic relations, and in 1980 this should increase to 25-30 percent;

-- Romania is particpating in the realization of about 80 economic objectives in countries in Africa (combines for industrialization of wood, a tractor assembly line, textile factories), Asia (refineries, refinery equipment and thermoelectric power plant equipment, textile factories, and factories for the indistrialization of wood), Latin America (a tractor assembly line, a coke calcining unit) and the Middle East (chemical factories, refineries, ports, dams, and others).

-- 15,000 Romanian specialists are providing technical assistance in about 60 developing countries;

-- 12,000 young people from various developing countries have been invited to Romania.

Relations with developed capitalist countries have undergone an ascendant course, with long-term collaboration agreements being concluded with the majority of these states.

-- Special attention is being given to cooperation and specialization in production within the framework of balanced exchanges;

-- Numerous industrial and technical-scientific cooperation programs have already been realized or are in the process of being realized;

-- Joint production and sales companies have been created;

-- Actions have been initiated involving joint construction of industrial objectives in third countries;

-- In the period 1975-1979, 16 economic cooperation agreements, 11 commercial and payment agreements, and three technical, scientific and technological cooperation agreements were signed with the developed capitalist countries;

-- Foreign trade with the developed capitalist countries represents about 30 percent of the total volume of our economic trade and has increased by 21 percent in this period.

For a Better and More Just World of Peace

In the context of efforts for security in Europe and in the world:

-- In 1975, the document entitled "The Position of Romania in Respect to the Problems of Disarmament and Especially Nuclear Disarmament and in Respect to Establishment of a Lasting Peace in the World" was officially presented at the UN;

-- Romania had the initiative in preparation of a document entitled "The Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures," with this document being presented to and approved by the General Assembly of the UN;

-- In the committee charged with preparing for the special UN session on disarmament, our country presented draft documents in reference to the Declaration, the program of actions, and the negotiating structures;

-- At the special session on disarmament, Romania presented the principal orientation and an ensemble of concrete proposals;

-- In Geneva, Romania submitted proposals for improvement and democratization of the former Committee for Disarmament, proposals for adoption of a global disarmament strategy, the development on this basis of a corresponding program, and the decisive changeover to its realization; in the Disarmament Committee, it contributed to preparation of procedural rules, agendas, and the working program of this organism;

-- In November, 1978, Romania announced its decision not to increase its military expenditures, thus providing supplementary funds for social purposes by reducing military expenditures.

For Establishment of a New International Economic Order

-- At the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly in 1975, our country presented the document entitled "The Position of Romania in Regard to Establishment of a New International Economic Order";

-- Based on the initiative of Romania, together with the other member states of the "Group of 77," a special session of the UN General Assembly will be convened in 1980 to discuss the new order in the world;

-- The messages addressed by president Nicolae Ceausescu to the Fifth UN Conference for Trade and Development, the Sixth High-Level Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Havana, as well as the UN Conference for Science and Technology in Support of Development, proposed concrete, realistic measures and programs of actions in the spirit of the requirement for building a new order, proposals which enjoyed wide appreciation on the international level.

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WAYS OF ACHIEVING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE CONSIDERED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 46, 16 Nov 79 pp 19-20

[Article by Prof Dr Docent Vasile Nitu: "Achieving Energy Independence - A Priority in the Long-Term Development of Romania"]

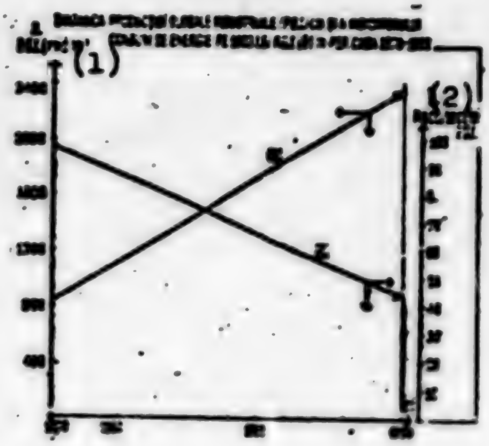
[Text] The program documents of the Twelfth Party Congress promote an energy policy for our country which is designed to assure stability in economic development and the greatest possible reduction of the risks which can appear when importing large quantities of fuel and energy. The orientation in this direction takes into consideration the world crisis in raw materials and energy, the increasingly greater costs of producing energy in general and electric power in particular, and the requirements for progress and the qualitative development of the Romanian economy.

The strategic objective of achieving Romania's energy independence during the next decade -- an objective formulated under the express guidance of the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- must thus be appreciated as having a great political significance and a fundamental economic importance for our country. Realization of this objective means the affirmation of some new features in the energy policy of the nation, features which have already been worked out and thoroughly justified: a change in the structure of the fuel balance in favor of utilization of coal and nuclear energy and the development of some new forms of energy in meeting energy requirements. These new forms of energy, which will be developed to a significant proportion, include solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, biogas energy, wave energy, etc., the so-called unconventional energy sources which have been relatively little utilized up to this time.

At the same time, the next Five-Year Plan, through the rates and proportions established, seeks a modernization of the economic structures, a change in the proportions of the different branches and products in the national economy as a function of the degree to which the different fields consume or do not consume energy, the degree to which they achieve higher utilization of energy or do not utilize energy in a superior manner; this will positively influence the process of economizing energy and fuels. In this respect, it must be pointed out that the secretary general of the party feels that the problem of reducing fuel and energy consumption and economizing fuel and energy is the first priority in the development of the nation in the perspective of future years. But allow me to analyze broadly some of the ways designed to make it possible to achieve the energy independence of Romania.

Figure 1

Dynamic of Total Industrial Production (a) and the Indicator of Energy Consumption per 1000 Lei of Total Industrial Production in the Period 1978-1990(b)



Key: 1. Total Industrial Production (thousand lei)
2. Kilograms of conventional fuel per 1000 lei of total industrial production

A Wide Perimeter for Energy Savings Actions

As is known, it has been recommended that in the future we appreciably reduce the average annual rates of growth of primary energy and electric power consumption. Within this framework, the task mentioned in the program directive for research and development in the field of energy for the entire decade of 1981-1990 should result in a minimum reduction of 40 percent in the index of average energy consumption per 1000 lei of industrial production, and by the year 2,000 a reduction in this index which is at least 2.6 times greater than in 1980. This task will require intensification of efforts for economizing fuel and energy. This constitutes the principal means for achieving the nation's energy independence. The growth in industrial production -- just as in other sectors of activity -- is planned as being achieved only under the conditions of improved utilization of fuel and energy, only under the conditions of achieving specific energy consumption levels which are much lower than in the past (see Figures 1 and 2).

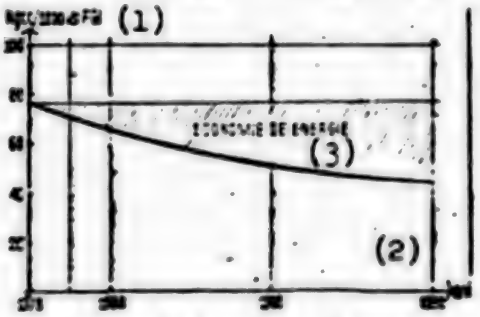
The increase in the cost of primary energy and electric power and the non-regenerative nature of many of the energy resources require a firm orientation toward those development variations which presuppose energy consumption levels which are much lower than in the past, which implicitly leads to improvement in the indicator of kilograms of conventional fuel per unit of industrial production. These measures are even more needed in view of the fact that in our country the consumption levels for fuel and energy are several times higher than in the developed countries of the world.

In the concept of our party, energy savings will have to be achieved in all phases of energy circulation, beginning with extraction and ending with energy utilization, that is, in the macro- and microeconomic structures of the nation. Multiple studies written -- and it should be mentioned that the conclusions of some of these studies have been published in the REVISTA ECONOMICA -- demonstrate the existence of numerous possibilities for economizing energy and fuel in all these stages of the energy chain.

One efficient means for utilizing fuel in the production of electric power and heat is the increased use of thermification. This country now has 23 public thermification systems supplied from 26 powerful electric thermification plants, as well as more than 80 electric thermification plants in the industrial arena. The installed power in electric thermification plants is about 30 percent of the total power of the national electric power system, with the participation in meeting the requirements for electric power production also being about 30 percent of the entire country's production. Under these conditions, at the 1978 level the savings in fuel achieved through thermification is about 2.7 million tons of conventional fuel, with this figure tending to increase significantly in the future.

Figure 2

Evolution of the Indicator of Energy Consumption per 1000 Lei in the Period 1980-1990



Key: 1. Kilograms of conventional fuel per 1000 lei of industrial production
2. Years
3. Energy savings

Within this framework, it is planned to act to increase the effect of thermification in electric thermification plants through utilization of the heat evacuated in the condenser. This process is based on the use of condensers with fascicle included as the first pre-heating stage in turbogenerators with urban thermification systems (a usage already realized in the Bucharest South Electric Thermification Plant and planned for the Bucharest West Electric Thermification Plant and other plants); the transformation or adaptation of turbogenerators with condensation for delivery of heat to users in neighboring areas (for example, to Paroseni, Deva), etc.

With a view toward achieving a continued increase in the participation of thermification in the program for fuel savings, study and research programs have been proposed aimed at introduction of new materials with advantageous properties and reduced costs for the thermal insulation of the pipes and reduction of heat losses in transport, the development of solutions for underground placement of thermification systems without canals so as to make this cheaper and to increase the distance at which it is economic to supply users, etc.

Directions in Development of the Energy Base

On an overall level, realization of energy independence in Romania presupposes important changes in the energy balance. Such changes become possible as a result of an increase in the role and proportion of hydroelectric power and lignite, as well as utilization of nuclear energy and non-conventional energy in our energy balance.

Better utilization of the hydroelectric potential of interior rivers is a significant energy resource taken into consideration in determining the energy balance. Within the same framework, consideration has been given to setting up microhydyroelectric power plants. All these possibilities for hydroelectric power planning, as well as the use of waterfalls created by construction of storage lakes or on river branches with complex purposes (which have not been included in the hydroelectric power schemes) total a technically available potential of about 5-6 thousand watthours per year, which increases the total value of the technically available hydroelectric power potential of rivers in Romania to about 42-44 thousand watthours per year.

The significance of coal as an energy source in the energy balance of the nation is increasing considerably. Together with the bituminous schists, in 1990 coal will have a 44 percent proportion in the production of electric power. In connection with the utikization of coal and the creation of the necessary resources in this direction, the secretary general of the party pointed out: "However, the production of coal is essential for the future period. Compared with what we have provided in the directives published, we have even considered taking steps for outstripping the plan for coal production in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan."

Within the framework of coal production, lignite occupies and increasingly greater proportion. World experience shows that the technologies for utilization of lignite have made great progress, which makes it possible to increase the degree of incoroporation of lignite as an energy carrier. The long-term development of raw materials and energy production using lignite is based on gasification and liquification of coal; gasification of lignite will play an important role in ensuring the security of future energy supplies. the resulting gas has many uses: in the chemical industry, in the iron and steel industry, in the household sector and for small users, in the production of electric power, etc., sectors in which nuclear energy cannot be used. Within the framework of the traditional methods, attempts are being made to develop an advanced method of gasification under pressure (11 bars), the Winkler method at high temperature (HTW) (1100 degrees Celsius) -- gasification in a fluidized layer. The steam consumed in gasification can be supplied by thermal power plant using lignite from a reactor with light water or, in the future, high temperature nuclear reactors. The method of gasification with the contribution of nuclear heat has clear advantages because of the reduction in environmental pollution created by combustion of lignite and offers a possibility for simultaneous utilization of lignite and nuclear energy on an optimum basis.

Nuclear energy, whose contribution to the energy balance of the nation is also increasing, has the merit of attracting a new fuel to the economic circuit. Produced during this stage in thermal reactors, then in rapid reactors, and later, probably in the first decade of the next millenium, in installations based on the principle of nuclear fusion, nuclear energy should occupy an increasingly greater proportion in the production of energy; for example, in 1990 this proportion should reach 17-18 percent.

The unconventional energy sources are called on to have a considerably increased role in the future energy production program. Their significance derives primarily from the fact that they represent practically free and inexhaustible sources of primary energy. The energy of the sun, the wind, the waves, geothermal energy, and biogas energy can be captured and used in relatively small and numerous installations. Together with the recovered energy resources, these energy resources utilized in combined schemes will have a proportion of 10 percent in the production of electric power in 1990.

Everything that has been said demonstrates once again that the program directive for research and development in the field of energy for the period 1981-1990, as well as the principal guidance for up to the year 2000, is based on the results of research performed, on the experience gained in constructing thermoelectric and hydroelectric power plants, and on analysis of the realities in the economy and the necessities for meeting these requirements in the wisest possible manner. This document responds directly to priority imperatives for realization of economic development in the next stage, mobilizing all energy resources available to our country on a practical basis.

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CONSERVATION IN PRODUCTION, USE OF THERMAL ENERGY URGED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 44, 2 Nov 79 pp 6-8

/Article by Nicolae Liciu, State Planning Committee/

/Text/ The draft directive program for research and development in the area of energy vigorously points out that in the coming decades Romania's total energy consumption can only increase in light of identifying new sources of energy and taking the technological steps required for the best cost-effective use of these sources. In this context, the conservation and highly-efficient use of thermal energy are of outstanding importance if we take into consideration the fact that in Romania's necessary amount of useful energy thermal energy accounts for about 70 percent, by far exceeding the necessary amount of the other forms of energy.

For the purpose of better estimating the manner in which thermal energy is produced, transformed and utilized, in recent years the Central Directorate for Statistics worked out the balance of thermal energy, a useful tool in identifying the chief levels and structures for each steps of the balance, in pinpointing the methods for increasing the overall yields with which the unit of thermal energy needed for every user is ensured on the entire energy chain. According to statistical data, on a countrywide level, the 1978 output of thermal energy was 257 million gigacalories.

Approaches to Higher Efficiency in Thermal Energy Production

For the purpose of increasing efficiency in using fuels Romania has concerned itself with expanding industrial and urban steam power plant networks. This involves the combined production of electrical and thermal energy which results in about 30 percent savings of primary energy versus production of identical amounts of these two forms of energy in individual units. The output of thermal energy provided by thermoelectric power stations went up from 43.6 million Gcal in 1970 to 74.7 million Gcal in 1978.

However, when surveying the expansion of thermal energy production and use and of district heating plants in urban areas, we note that in some cases it was based on meeting immediate needs, without adequate attention paid to prospects for developing industrial facilities and localities and without ensuring a countrywide uniform technical concept. This deficiency also was reflected in completion of some small capacity steam power plants or batteries of boilers which operate under conditions that are less cost-effective than those involved in operating a smaller number of higher capacity plants or boilers.

For the purpose of avoiding such situations in the future, in our judgment, it is necessary that:

a. Expansion of the steam power plant network, in the first stage, at least for municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants and for towns with an hourly thermal energy consumption of some 200-300 Gcal, should proceed only on the basis of overall studies for district heating, focusing on production and use of thermal energy for both industry and household consumption.

In this context, the units under the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry should take prompt measures to energize the production of new types of boilers, with an efficiency of more than 80 percent. This would permit the rapid replacement or modernization -- in compliance with the task set under Decree No 620 of 1973 -- of all boilers which are sources of wasted primary energy. Moreover, similar efforts must be made by industrial user units, county enterprises of communal and housing administration, which operate boilers with low efficiency, to the effect of upgrading these boilers, installing modernized burners, and other structural and operational measures. Furthermore, for the purpose of saving fuel in towns where steam power plants are built (Constanta Municipality, which shortly will use district heating on an overall scale, is an example) we urge:

a. Consideration of putting district steam power plants to another use and converting them into thermal stations, with heat consumption taken over by new stations, which operate with high efficiency.

The district heating network will significantly expand in the next years as a result of completion of new steam power plants based on lignite, which are now in the process of designing and construction, and of coal condensation sets, with a higher overall efficiency, at the Paroseni thermoelectric power station for supply of thermal energy to the Jiu Valley, at Mintia for Deva Town, and so forth.

Wider use of coals in the production of thermal energy is stepped up by the growing need for this type of energy. In this context we note that in the structure of thermal energy production in steam power plants, on a countrywide scale, there was a proportion of 9.1 percent of coals, versus 14.6 percent in the power stations under the Ministry of Electric Power. The programs formulated for the expansion of thermal energy production in boilers based on coal will in coming years result in a significant rise in the role of lignites in producing thermal energy, specifically in the thermoelectric power stations under the Ministry of Electric Power, which use high-standard equipment characterized by greater unit capacity.

Important methods for increasing efficiency in producing thermal energy involve wider use of sets of impulse turbines, combined with measures to ensure greater flattening of the load curve for thermal energy. It is generally known that in the context of the energy saving programs there has been a constant effort to flatten the electric load curve, with insufficient attention paid to curbing the load peaks for thermal energy, although the project is of major importance. The flattening of the load curve for thermal energy permits utilization of impulse sets based on coal in district heating plants, instead of the hot water boilers, presently based on hydrocarbons. In addition to detailed analyses of thermal energy consumption in industrial facilities and in localities, other factors involved are new approaches to storing thermal energy, use of other sources of thermal energy at the peak and introduction of some temporary users.

The expansion of thermal energy production and use also is connected with the progress made in transfer of thermal energy in large amounts and over long distances, with significant results in terms of concentration of uses and higher efficiency, due to use of district heating sets with high unit capacity and high parameters of the steam. In this context we must note that, while so far the maximum distance for transfer of thermal energy in our country is about 10 km for steam and 15 km for hot water, latest surveys of Romanian experts and recent achievements in other countries provide cost-effective approaches to the transfer of steam up to distances of 20 km and of hot water, up to 35 km.

In our view, under the current conditions of rigid energy saving, special emphasis should be placed on using mixed gas-steam cycles in the production of thermal energy in major steam power plants. This involves supplementing the steam facilities, which lose large amounts of heat through the gas at the draft chimney, with appropriate gas turbines and power generators. Likewise, experts should examine the matter of eliminating the reduction-cooling stations, which decrease the pressure and temperature of the steam that transfers from a boiler operating at higher parameters through such installations, toward the users that need steam at lower parameters. All reduction-cooling stations would be replaced by small steam turbines which drive power generators sized for the specific local conditions, so that the steam may be utilised, without loss of heat, for the production of electric energy.

In our view, wise management of all forms of energy also involves improvements in planning the production of thermal energy. Presently, the plan only incorporates the production of thermal energy delivered to the Ministry of Electric Power (42.3 million Gcal last year). Even if we add the thermal energy that is transformed in steam power plants into electric energy, 120 Gcal are not exceeded. In other words, more than half of the thermal energy turned out in the economy does not directly figure in the production plan. We therefore believe that in the first stage, it is necessary and feasible to include among the plan indicators the total of the thermal energy output delivered, from which the volume of deliveries to the steam power plants under the Ministry of Electric Power should be itemised. For a complete solution to this problem, a study ought to be conducted by the parties involved, in which suggestions are made in regard to the methods for incorporating into the plan and statistically surveying indicators capable of fully and accurately expressing the production, transfer, distribution, and utilisation of thermal energy.

Guidelines to Higher Efficiency in Using Thermal Benergy

Close examination of the energoeconomic efficiency of the processes that take place along the energy chains within the framework of the thermal energy balance pinpoints the significant resources for raising yields at the level of utilisation of heat. This also accounts for the fact that most of the proposals for saving thermal energy, which emerged in many stands through the mass media in this country focused on conservation of thermal energy in user units. When analysing in this light the thermal energy balance of last year (see table) we note the very great input of industrial consumption, a fact which requires that most emphasis in conservation of thermal energy be placed in this branch. In this context, priority steps must be taken in the areas of electric and thermal energy, chemical, machine building, oil processing, and food industries. Moreover, approaches must be considered to minimising domestic consumption by the population, specifically by upgrading housing insulation, a matter which was repeatedly surveyed in this review. For the purpose of a more profound analysis further efforts should be made to supplement the basis of available information, aiming at providing the structures of the thermal energy balance at levels which are closer to those required by user units.

Organising the combined utilisation of thermal energy in consumption processes is a matter of top relevance in conservation of thermal energy and consequently of the fuels needed for producing this energy. We have in mind the fact that the thermal energy needed by users of an industrial facility, of a combine or enterprise, differs in terms of parameters (pressure and temperature of the thermal fluid) depending on the process involved. As a result of estimating these features of industrial consumption and the parameters required for heating dwellings and various premises, the different processes may be grouped per facilities or localities, with the aim of creating a chain

Thermal Energy Consumption in the Economy

(Year 1978)	%
Total Consumption	100
1. In economic branches	93.7
including:	
Industry	85.5
out of which for:	
a. Producing electric and thermal energy	46.7
b. Industrial production	38.8
including:	
A. Fuel	6.6
out of which:	
a. Oil	5.8
B. Ferrous metallurgical industry (including ferrous ore mining)	1.9
C. Nonferrous metallurgical industry (including nonferrous ore mining)	1.1
D. Machine building and metalworking industries	4.9
E. Chemical industry	16.1
F. Construction materials industry	1.4
G. Logging and woodworking industry	2.6
H. Pulp and paper industry	2.7
I. Textile industry	2.5
J. Food industry	4.6
Construction	1.3
Transportation and telecommunications	0.5
Agriculture and forestry	3.2
Communal administration	0.4
Other branches	2.8
2. Consumption by the population	6.3

Source: 1978 Balance of Electric and Thermal Energy, Central Directorate of Statistics, 1979.

of utilisation of energy, running the thermal agent in closed circuit and having thermal energy used by each category of recipients at parameters which correspond to their consumption characteristics. For instance, at the Isalnita-Craiova facility, the approach which involved combining the production of chemical fertilizers with the production of acetylene permitted the overall utilisation of secondary energy resources, for obtaining coldness and process steam. Moreover, it is expected that the combined use of energy will have an increasing role in the economy. For instance, in the food and chemical industries, in cafeterias, restaurants and suchlike, the necessary heat and coldness are being produced separately. In a relatively near future, use of heat pumps could result in a significant proportion of the energy that is being utilised now, based on an overall concept of the economic system and the functions involved. Another example may involve the step-by-step, combined utilisation of hydrogeothermal energy for industrial agrozootechnological projects, heating of homes and public buildings, and so forth.

Certainly,

The combined utilisation of thermal energy within a facility or economic project must be taken into consideration from the outset, from the designing stage.

In the case of existing units, this approach would be used by joint teams of experts (technologists, energy specialists, and economists), headed by the coordinator of the facility, for the purpose of providing optimal solutions for the energy balances for the various industrial facilities or localities, so that overall energy consumption may be minimized.

On many occasions emphasis was placed on the need and relevance for working out energy balances for the various industrial units, facilities, or localities, in order to evolve approaches to increase efficiency on each link of the energy chains, for the optimal structuring of these chains. For instance, in examining the current energy balance of the industrial facility at the Galati Metallurgical Combine we note an available amount of steam, which could in the future be destined for units in sectors other than those under the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry or the Ministry of Electric Power, for example, the textile industry. Such analyses, on the level of industrial facilities and localities, would offer local bodies the prospect for, jointly with the proper agencies, proposing approaches to new locations of economic units or housing developments, where utilities are partly or fully ensured.

However, for maximum fructification of these potentialities it is necessary for the energy balances, which provide a quantitative picture of the situation to be supplemented with exergetic analyses of the processes involved and of the corresponding energy flows at the level of units, facilities or localities, because exergy allows for the identification of the qualitative factors which occur in these balances. For instance, recovery of the heat lost in the environment can only take place in the context of its exergy. The exergetic analyses are very useful specifically when surveys focus on the necessary amount of low potential heat, including the secondary energy resources recovered and the heat deriving from new sources (solar and hydrogeothermal energy). In this context it would be very useful to grade residual energy and the energy from the above-mentioned new sources, in accordance to their specific exergy.

Studies made in Romania and other countries (Soviet Union and France) indicate that more than 30 percent of the heat required in industry is in the form of hot water and steam of low pressure and temperature. If we add the necessary amount of heat for public consumption and the tertiary sector, low potential heat will account for most of consumption. Therefore it would be very useful for the thermal energy balance to provide a breakdown in term of high potential heat (over 400 degrees Celsius) and low-potential heat.

Another very relevant matter in conservation of thermal energy involves the need for providing all production and consumption facilities with measurement and control apparatus and appropriate automation devices. For instance, presently many steam power plants are lacking measurement and control apparatus and as for automation, this operates in a few thermal units for domestic consumption and practically in no industrial thermal points, though most of the thermal energy delivered is transferred through the last-mentioned points. The lack of measurement and control apparatus results in failure to ensure, in many cases, an adequate qualitative and quantitative control. Furthermore, this requires clearing of thermal energy being based on a collective meter, a fact which does not encourage heat conservation in enterprises, in apartment houses, and so forth. In this area, it will be necessary to step up the drive of arranging for the production of hot water meters and steam delivery meters so that this major deficiency in terms of energy equipment may be remedied and thermal energy meters be introduced as soon as possible.

All these programs in the economic area must coincide with greater efforts in terms of education in the area of production and use of energy, in order to promote individual thriftiness. As pointed out in the draft program-directive for research and development in the field of energy, wise utilization and conservation of energy must become a broad mass program, an overall cause of working people because, at this stage and on a long-term range, this is the basis for increasing the efficiency of the entire economy, ensuring the conditions for the more rapid socioeconomic progress of socialist Romania, upgrading the well-being and level of civilization of our people.

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ROMANIA

EFFORTS PLANNED TO EXPAND TOURIST FACILITIES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 45, 9 Nov 79 pp 13-14

/Article by I. Istrate and T. Sirbu/

/Text/ The rational and harmonious distribution of production forces on the territory is a major coordinate in the Romanian Communist Party strategy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and directing Romania toward communism and is constantly reflected in the program for the country's social-economic development.

Modern and efficient territorial distribution is a long-lasting, historic process, being a permanent, scientifically substantiated activity with goals characteristic of each stage of our socialist society's development but also with permanent goals which are projected over decades. Tourism also is integrated into this process, which seeks the harmonious and balanced development of the entire national economy through each administrative-territorial unit in the spirit of socialist humanism and full equality of rights among all of society's members, regardless of the geographical position of the locations where they live and work. Today it is tending to become an important branch of the national economy which is contributing to the economic growth of some of the country's locations and zones which have been less gifted with material resources but which have rich and varied tourist resources.

A Large Investment Effort for the Dynamic Development of the Material Base

In the last two decades, particularly after 1965, the material base of Romanian tourism has seen a continued development, modernization and diversification as well as the organization of tourist activity in proportion to the growth in flow of tourists. Within the national plans for social-economic development, our state has provided bigger and bigger amounts for this purpose. In the 1966-1970 five-year plan the investments for tourism rose to 3.45 billion lei, while around 5 billion lei were invested in the 1971-1975 five-year plan, particularly for development of the material base and modernization of hotel equipment, ,food service and recreation--to which we add 1.5 billion lei of investments from other institutions and enterprises from other branches, whose activity touches on tourism (means of communication, commercial units, cultural projects, the post office and telecommunications and so forth).

Among the main guidelines of the draft entitled "Program-directive for growth in the standard of living in the 1981-1985 period and continued rise in the quality of life," which show the concerns for the continued development of tourism as an important branch of the national economy, let us recall the following: "The action to reduce the workweek will continue by moving to stage II so that the 44-hour workweek is to be generalized by 1985"; "Tourist and recreational activity is to be developed so that free time, vacations and leaves are spent in an instructive and pleasant way with a view to preserving and improving work capability"; "Concern will be stressed regarding environmental protection, preservation of the ecological balance and rational utilization of natural resources, seeking an improvement in the quality of life." Also, in connection with the growth in sales of goods and services provided, the draft program-directive mentions: "Tourist and recreational activity is to be broadened in the 1981-1985 period, taking into account the increased opportunities which the population has as a result of the growth in incomes to spend their leaves and vacations in balneary-climatic resorts all over the country. The reduction in the workweek also will contribute to the increase in tourist activity and allows more free time for all categories of working people. Toward this end, conditions will be created to extend transportation at the weekend; the stress will be placed in use of the common means of transport, which assure shorter travel time and which are advantageous with regard to fares."

The number of working people who will enjoy rest and treatment in the balneary-climatic resorts will rise 36 percent by 1985 compared with 1980.

In order to assure the necessary conditions for fulfilling these goals, it is forecast that new accommodation capacities are to be put into use in the 1981-1985 five-year plan. Territorial distribution of investments is to be directed on a priority basis toward assuring accommodations in the zones and locations which are requested in domestic and international tourism on an intense base.

It is forecast that more than 30 percent new accommodations are to be built in balneary and mountain resorts, with the construction of projects supplied with apparatus for treatments to be built at the level of the increased demands. Capacities for accommodations and food service at the level of comfort required both for domestic tourism and for international tourism are to be built in the locations of developed tourist circulation on the main tourist routes.

Implementation of the provisions of the draft program will create conditions for diversification of the forms of recreation, rise in the quality level of services and, at the same time, conditions for a growth in economic efficiency, superior utilization of the potential our country has available in this area, development of an intensive and good-quality tourism and utilization of the tourist projects to a greater extent. The recreation zones also are to be extended in the capital, the big urban centers and other locations in the country with a view to spending free time as pleasantly and instructively as possible and measures will be taken to equip these newly created zones dequately. It is forecast that services will be assured for 12.5 million domestic tourists by 1980, that is, more than half of the country's population.

Creation of a powerful network of means of communication has been of substantial help in utilization of the country's tourist potential. In this connection we mention the modernization of the railroad network as well as the fact that all cities and the great majority of commune centers are currently linked by a network of modernized roads. Naval transportation (sea and river), air transportation and by cable have also developed. Actually a new national transportation has been created, to which all the country's tourist zones have been connected--a necessary condition for grafting the material base of tourism which today has reached impressive proportions.

Opinions and Proposals Aiding A Growth in Efficiency

The development of tourist traffic in Romania as a result of an increasingly larger number of working people using a portion of their free time for tourism as well as as a result of the increase in number of tourists arriving from abroad involve improvement in the use of the existing material base as well as extension and adaptation of it to the continually changing demands and preference of the tourist clientele.

Although it solves the problem of additional requirements only partially, the increase in tourist activities in the cooler and cold months at least partially will answer the demand for spaces for accommodations and for food service. As is known, with regard to international tourism, Romania is among the European countries with a highly seasonal nature which is explained to some extent by the high percentage of seaside tourism and by the relatively short length of the peak season in the resorts geared to this kind of tourism.

Development of tourism activity generally and international tourism in particular out of season, as is seen by international experience and our own experience, is an extremely difficult task. The difficulties are caused by two categories of factors: objective factors, mainly consisting of the fact that in the summer months--the warmest months--the best natural conditions are encountered in every respect for having vacations and even for balneary treatment, and the subjective factor, that is, the inclination of a large number of the population to go on vacation during the warmest months. Improvement in the position of balneary and mountain tourism and, within this framework, improvement in tourism connected with winter sports as well as the increase in number of participants in cultural tourism will play a certain role in changing the current curve of the season but will not substantially change the situation.

As a result, the most intense tourist activity will still take place in the summer season, particularly July and August.

Taking into account this prospect, it is necessary when approximating the need for additional material base for tourism during 1981-1985 to take into consideration the pressure exerted on the material base during the most requested period of the year.

As we see from some prognoses, 35-42 million tourist days for domestic tourism and 17.3-20 million tourist days for international tourism are to achieved by 1985. As a whole this would mean that there would be a number of places in the accommodation capacities to satisfy a total of 52-62 million tourist days.

If the coefficient of utilization achieved in 1978 (75.7 percent) is taken in the calculation, we see that by 1985 some 321,000-380,000 places will be necessary, which would mean increasing the number of accommodations (without counting the ones which are in complementary spaces--around 45,000 last year)by 85,000-135,000 compared with what existed in 1978. Under the conditions of the rise in the coefficient of utilization to 80 percent, an additional 65,000-115,000 places would be necessary, while the construction of 45,000-90,000 places would be needed if the coefficient of utilization reached 85 percent.

Bearing in mind some of the possibilities in the direction of improving the coefficient of utilization, we feel that the last variant--45,000-90,0000 places--is valid. However, certain decisive corrections are needed with these estimates, corrections caused, on one hand, by the nearly doubled number of tourist days forecast to be achieved for domestic tourism and, on the other, by the lower egree of usage of capacities intended for international tourism.

Taking into account that spaces existing in the citizens' homes may be used without restrictions in domestic tourism, this means that a portion of the supplementary need resulting from the calculation made may be satisfied by these spaces. Partially, the additional requirements from foreign tourists could be covered by already existing spaces (which involves a certain modernization). As a result, we feel that, in order to cope with tourist demand which will be shown in the first half of the next decade, it is necessary to add a number of places corresponding to the minimum limit of the estimates made: 45,300-53,000 places--which would permit achieving large savings of investments compared with the other variants together with a corresponding growth in the capacity and quality of tourist services.

Among the problems being posed in connection with construction of new accommodations, under the conditions of a growth in the efficiency of tourist activity, the following are included: structure by types and structure by main tourist destinations. In determining both structures, of course, the basic role belongs to taking into considerationthe changes being produced in the preferences of domestic and foreign tourist clientele.

From an analysis of the rise in international tourism we see that the fastest evolution, without reaching the greatest size (with regard to number of tourist days), will be seen by cultural tourism which is characterized by the travel of the tourist in order to visit, become informed and to know. From here we have the conclusion that the demand for accommodations will see large growth both in the urban centers and, in particular, in the cities with a rich cultural-historical potential and with a varied economic scientific and cultural activity as well as on the arteries with intense road traffic.

The result is that one of the important directions for orientation of the investments intended for development of the material base of tourism in the 1981-1985 five-year plan will be increasing the capacities of accommodation in the urban centers and on certain routes. In accordance with these options the construction of new hotels (in the cities) is required, with most to be the ones with rates accessible to a large number of tourists, as well as of inns and stopping places fortourists,(the latter having to play a bigger and bigger role.

Since the seaside will continue to be in first place in number of tourist days, bearing in mind its characteristic seasonal nature and position in Romanian tourist offering, it will be necessary here too to add new places for accommodations together with modernizing existing ones.In the new constructions, hotels should be preponderent, since they can satisfy the demands of the tourist arriving for many days at a corresponding level; at the same time, it is necessary to increase the number of places in cabins, also keeping in mind the increase in the number of those who will come to the seaside during weekend tourism in the near future.*

With everything which characterizes it--mountain resorts, paths for travelers--mountain tourism will mean an intensification of efforts to increase capacities for accommodation and arrangements specific to winter sports (ski slopes, means of transportation by cable, centers for renting sports equipment and so forth). With regard to capacities for accommodations at the mountain resorts, the emphasis should be placed on hotels, especially the ones which are accessible--with regard to rates--and domestic tourism. In order to answer the interest shown by more and more people in walking in the mountains, action will have to be taken more insistently in the coming years in the direction of increasing the number of places in cabanas and shelters. These needs also result from the role which mountain zones will have in weekend tourism, under the conditions of the reduced workweek.

Acceleration in the growth rate of capacities for accommodations is also a need for the balneary-climatic resorts. The hotel, particularly the combined hotel with its own base for treatments, best answers the needs of those who appeal to these kinds of resorts.

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* According to some information, 30,000 new automobile owners are registered annually in Bucharest alone.

Taking into account the aspects brought out at the world level with regard to the trends to change the structure of the material base of accommodations, as well as the role which various Romanian tourist attraction will play in the development of domestic and international tourism for our country, for the 1981-1985 period we may consider the following distribution and structure of newly built accommodations:

Type of tourism	Number of places (Minimum and maximum)	Percentage compared with total
Seaside	9,800-10,500	21.6-20
Balneary resorts	7,550-9,400	16.4-17.6
Mountain resorts	6,550-7,550	14.4-14.2
Other locations	9,700-11,150	21.5-21.2
Inns	1,700-2,350	3.7-4.4
Cabanas	650-1,050	1.8-2.0
Tourist stops	9,350-10,950	20.6-20.6
Total	45,300-52,950	100.0-100.0

The type of accommodations in mind for the seaside, balneary resorts, mountain resorts and other locations is the hotel and, as a result, as we see from the figures presented in the table, its share in the new capacities will be 73-74 percent. With regard to the tourist stops, they will represent 20.6 percent in total new capacities proposed to be built compared with 17.2 percent of total spaces in 1978 (without taking into consideration the places in private homes, in dormitories and boarding schools).

As is natural, the increase in capacities of accommodations is to be accompanied by an increase in the number of places in the food service and by an improvement in its structure as well as by the creation of better and better conditions for recreation.

In the coming five-year plan, satisfying the needs for means of recreation must be one of the basic concerns in the action to equip the seaside, mountain and balneary resorts and zones intended for weekend tourism and each accommodation, being a basic condition in assuring the competitiveness of the Romanian tourist supply on the foreign market. The most efficient possible solution of such a problem, however, can be achieved only on the basis of a clear and all-encompassing program in which we find the place, the specific forms of the material base as well as schedules for start into operation.

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SLOVENIAN, KOSOVO OFFICIALS CONFER ON COOPERATION

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by M. Cuk: "More Favorable Possibilities for Intensifying Relations"]

[Text] Dr Anton Vratusa and Vahri Oruci, the presidents of the executive councils of Slovenia and Kosovo, and members of their delegations gave favorable evaluations to the 3 days of talks concerning the intensification of relations and closer connections in all forms of social activity and associated labor between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The 3-day long discussions between the delegations of the executive councils of Slovenia and Kosovo were concluded on Saturday, in Velenje, after visiting the "Lek" Pharmaceuticals Factory in Ljubljana, and the "Gorenje" economic organization in Velenje. These talks were headed by Dr Anton Vratusa and Vahri Oruci, presidents of the executive councils, and dealt with closer contacts and intensification of the cooperation in the economic field and in social activities.

The delegation of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly spoke with representatives of the Ljubljana "Lek" concerning increased cooperation with the Prizren "Farmakos" and the "Trepca" REMHK [Mining, Electrometallurgical, and Chemical Combine]. Similar talks were held with the representatives of "Gorenje" concerning cooperation with the Electric Motor Factory of Djakovica. Both sides agreed that real possibilities exist, but that there are difficulties, also, which they must overcome jointly in the common interest.

The Association of Labor and Funds of Mutual Interest

Vitja Rode and Riza Sapundzija, vice-presidents of the executive councils of Slovenia and Kosovo, informed the members of both delegations of the results of the discussions and the new initiatives concerning the possibilities for further long-range cooperation in the economic field and in social activities of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Anton Vratusa, President of the Executive Council of the Slovenian Assembly, who participated in the talks, stated, among other things, that the final discussions, as well as the previous ones, ought to point the way to the implementation of everything that the two delegations has agreed on.

"The discussions," said Vratusa, "will contribute to the expansion of the base of our cooperation, both on the executive council level and on the level of the chambers, as well as on the level of work groups that have irreproachably fulfilled the tasks entrusted to them. There are real possibilities, but we must not permit them to remain mere possibilities, for they, in reality, are our need, which we have to realize. In this pursuit, we must remove all obstacles and find common interests of mutual advantage. Considerable cooperation must be instituted also between economic chambers and banks so as to clear up the sources of misunderstanding between them, so as to promote the joining together of labor and funds to the greatest measure possible, along with the joint stabilization of the economy. During the course of the cooperation," stated Vratusa, "the risks as well as the operational successes must also be shared commonly." Vratusa also stressed the need to transfer funds to Kosovo, since, without a doubt, the most underdeveloped region in Yugoslavia is concerned here. Slovenia, on its part, has fulfilled and continues to fulfill all its obligations to the Socialist Autonomous Provence of Kosovo, but it will not be satisfied with this. To the contrary, it is searching for new possibilities also for improving the economic situation in Kosovo Province. In the coming five year plan, we will give special emphasis to greater cooperation with Kosovo, so that the differences between the developed and underdeveloped regions may be overcome as soon as possible. At this moment, we will strive to alleviate unemployment in Kosovo through the construction of new capital projects of common interest. We shall devote particular attention to the development of power engineering and of the processing and food industries.

Vratusa gave particular emphasis to the need for greater cooperation in the social activities area, and added that we have always had insufficient knowledge of one another and have not cooperated enough, even though we have much in common and much to share. There has to be a better linkage of scientific and educational institutions, and the first thought in my mind is greater cooperation between the "Edvard Kardelj" University in Ljubljana and the Pristina University. Vratusa also stressed the need for the development of neighborly relations with all neighboring peoples in line with the commonly acknowledged Yugoslav views.

At the end of his address, Dr Anton Vratusa stated: "Be assured that we will strive to carry out everything that we have agreed upon, and that we shall work in that spirit from the very foundation."

Stimulation of Further Cultural Cooperation is Needed

Bahri Oruci, President of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, stated that a sound foundation had been created for the long-range economic cooperation between Slovenia and Kosovo. "The delegation of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly," added Oruci, "during the entire time of its stay in Slovenia, encountered a sincere and warm reception and complete understanding, both on the part of the delegation of the Executive Council of Slovenia and on the part of the organizations of associated labor that it visited."

"I wish to express our gratitude to the delegation of the Executive Council of Slovenia, and especially to comrade Vratusa, for their complete understanding of the developmental problems and the difficulties that Kosovo Province is faced with, and for their efforts to find solutions and possibilities for the rapid link-up of the associated labor of Kosovo and Slovenia and the more intensive development of cooperation on the basis of mutual economic interests and on the basis of associating labor and funds. I am confident," added Oruci, "that our visit to Slovenia and the discussions with the delegation of the Executive Council of Slovenia will mark a further very important contribution to the further development, expansion, and advance of broad based cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and especially, the contribution of the associated labor of Slovenia with a fuller, more consistent, and more successful implementation of the agreed-upon policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and comrade Tito's message on the acceleration of the over-all socio-economic development and prosperity of Kosovo during the coming period, as the most economically underdeveloped region in our country."

The delegations agreed that the executive councils of the Slovenian Republic and Kosovo Province, within the framework of their jurisdictions, would take the necessary measures for creating the conditions and providing the incentives for further development, expansion, and advancement of cooperation between the associated labor of Slovenia and Kosovo on new principles, by way of associating labor and funds and linking income relationships. The economic chambers of Slovenia and Kosovo, as broader associations of associated labor, shall organize, monitor, and further stimulate the self-management linkage of associated work, its further cooperation, and the enactment of agreements of delegations, in cooperation with the executive councils.

Oruci gave particular emphasis to the initiative and the agreement already reached on the readiness of the associated labor of Slovenia and Kosovo for more intensive development of cooperation in the power engineering field during the coming period on a long-range basis.

In the discussions, it was stated that the stimulation of the activity of further cultural and artistic cooperations is of particular importance, especially the activity of publishing, art, and cultural institutions. "In direct contacts between self-managed interest communities for culture," it was stated,"it is especially necessary for republic and province federations of cultural organizations to undertake programs of continuous exchange of cultural events, and to devote particular attention in them to those activities which are of interest to the workers from Kosovo in Slovenia."

The discussions between the delegations gave considerable emphasis to accelerating the process of basic ties and a broader-based implementation of direct cooperation between the organizations of associated labor of Slovenia and Kosovo.

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